

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## PRESIDENT ACCEPTS MARX RESIGNATION; REICHSTAG OPENS

Several Names Mentioned as Probable Successor to the Chancellorship

## POLITICAL SITUATION GREATLY INVOLVED

Pan-Germans Desire Reich Not to Bind Its Hands Over Dawes Plan

*By Special Cable*

BERLIN, May 27.—The German Government resigned late last night after the Pan-Germans had replied in what was deemed an unsatisfactory manner to questions asked by the Center parties regarding their foreign political attitude. President Ebert accepted the resignation and requested the Cabinet to remain in office until a new government was formed.

The President, it is believed in well-informed circles here will either ask Dr. Hergt, leader of the Pan-Germans and the strongest party in the Reichstag or Wilhelm Marx, leader of the strongest group of parties to form a new government. Dr. Hergt, however, will encounter serious difficulties since the Roman Catholics as well as the Democrats are most reluctant to enter a coalition with the Pan-Germans. A revival of the present coalition of the German People's Party, the Roman Catholics and the Democrats under Dr. Marx, on the other hand would meet with the strongest opposition by the Pan-Germans, who declare that after the elections no government can be formed without them.

### Other Possibilities Mentioned

The return of the great coalition, including the Social Democrats, seems impossible. The names of Herr Stegwald (Roman Catholic) and Hans Luther (German People's Party) are also mentioned as possible candidates for the Chancellorship. Both are very conservative and might meet with the support of Dr. Hergt.

While submitting their resignation, the three Center parties published their foreign political platform which deals exclusively with the Dawes report. They call this report a "serious attempt at a peaceful solution of the reparation problem" and declare they will agree to it with the "same reservations as the experts made regarding the possibility of its execution."

The errors and contradictions contained in several parts of the report, especially regarding its text, the platform continues must be removed in order to guarantee its frictionless execution. Often-repeated conditions for its execution are named—the restoration of German economic and financial sovereignty, the restoration of the Rhineland, an agreement in the areas occupied in accordance with the treaty and the evacuation of districts occupied not in accordance with the treaty.

The publication of the platform is a reply to the Pan-Germans' answer to the center parties, which had asked them to state their attitude toward this platform. Instead of doing this, the Pan-Germans submitted a program of their own which is regarded by the Roman Catholics and the Democrats as unsatisfactory.

Although its contents are kept secret, so much is known that the Pan-Germans admit the foreign political course of the present Government cannot be changed, but that they also wish Germany should not bind its hands too soon regarding the Dawes report. They are, moreover, more interested in the man who will head the new Cabinet than in the program of the new Government on the ground that the "coming great men" will determine the future of the political course of Germany. In this connection they once more speak of Admiral von Tirpitz as the best candidate for the chancellorship. This view is typical of the Pan-Germans, who insist that the German people are unable to govern themselves and need to be led, as in the past, by a strong man.

The first meeting of the new Reichstag to be held today is looked forward to with much interest here. About one-fifth of the house is composed of sworn enemies of Parliament.

### To Discredit Parliamentarianism

The Communists, as well as the Nationalists, have sent deputies to the Reichstag for the sole purpose of discrediting parliamentarianism and making profitable parliamentary work impossible. If 15 Communists in the old Reichstag were able to shout down any deputy, the question is asked what effect 60 Communists will have on the work of the House.

This anxiety only increases when it is remembered that the Communists' Reichstag Party has now obtained the aid of Herr Katz, Herr Scholm and Fraulein Ruth Fischer. The first two until now were members of the Prussian Diet, from which they repeatedly had to be removed with the help of the police, for disturbing the meetings, while Fraulein Fischer is one of the most fiery leaders of the German Reds.

The attitude of the Nationalists is not yet known, but they too have promised to whistle and slam the lids of their desks. If the Reichstag does not do what they want. They have introduced already a number of interpellations, demanding the punishment of the participants of the revolution of November, 1918, and the expulsion of Galician and Polish Jews from the country. It was said of the last Reichstag that its composition made parliamentary work practically impossible; this can be said with much more authority of the new Reichstag.



Gives Up Office

## RECORD VOTE CAST FOR MONITOR PLAN; PRESS ASKS DRAFT

Only 148 Ballots of 62,423 Counted to Date Oppose Banning Profits of War

With the largest vote cast on any single day, yesterday's total of 10,348 ballots brought the number of votes counted in the referendum on the peace plan sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor to 63,423. Of this total only 148 votes or less than one in every 400 were recorded against the proposal to insure peace by taking the profit out of war.

There was a noticeable increase in the balloting from many states, particularly in the west. In the state total, up to date, California leads all others in the number of votes cast; New York is second; Illinois third; Massachusetts fourth, and Pennsylvania fifth; with Texas in sixth place and rapidly climbing. In addition to the state votes, ballots have been received from American citizens in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Mexico and Bermuda.

Newspaper comment, throughout the country, is reflecting the popular endorsement which the Monitor proposal is receiving and a large number of editorials have supplemented public approval of universal conscription as a peace measure. Thus, the Portland, Ore., Telegram, declaring that the Monitor plan "will take the lure out of aggressive war," describes the measure as one that "appeals to the sense of justice in the average person."

### Chicago Tribune's Stand

The Chicago Tribune, however, opposes the measure as a peace step, but for purposes of preparedness and from the point of view of fundamental justice the Tribune concedes something to the proposal, asserting that "conscription of Capital and Labor in the next war is fair, no doubt, in the event, and if it will work should be effected. One man's money is no more sacred than another man's body, but as a measure to stop war in America it is beside the point."

The Milwaukee, Wis., Journal answers the Tribune with the declaration that "For nations to take all profit out of war, to have it written in their constitutions that in the next war the whole nation shall bear its share of the sacrifice, would do more than any number of resolutions against war, against preparedness and calling for last minute referendums. Whether other nations would follow our example or not, we establish this principle now. For the idea is just, and now is the time to do it—before we know about the last war pass it."

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## CO-OPERATIVE 'ADS' CITED FOR FUTURE

Plea for "Square Deal" Also Made Before Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs Convention

By a Staff Correspondent

FRESNO, Calif., May 27.—The future of organized advertising will concern co-operative movements, "square dealing" and other so-called "intangibles" rather than mere commodity selling, said Lou E. Holland, president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in his keynote address today before the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs Association in its twenty-first annual convention here.

He visioned the rising importance of "Truth" in the association motto, in representing values in advertising, and noted the passing of catch phrases and other devices designed to promote sales of doubtful value by exaggeration and subterfuge.

The convention program, arranged by advertising experts from three Pacific coast states, hinges on a single theme: "Co-operative Advertising."

Elaborations of this theme by advertising counselors, including Ralph H. P. Merritt, president of the San Maid Raish Growers; Paul Sharp, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Railway, and Paul Findley of San Francisco, stress the point that advertising must follow the trend of modern merchandising in co-operative organization to achieve permanency and stability.

Paul S. Armstrong, advertising manager of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, illustrated the theme in a detailed account of plans behind "Sun-kist" advertising.

How the same advertised oranges are represented in color illustrations was described by Charles E. Johnson.

### Tonight at the Pops

Celebration March, from "The Prophet"; "Oberon"; "Weber-Watzl"; "Eros"; "Waltz"; "Carmen"; "Bizet Fantasy"; "The Masteringers"; Wagner.

Organ solos: Prof. Wilson T. Aloog Andante Cantabile; Tschalowsky Second Hungarian Rhapsody; Liszt Ballet suite; "Coppelia"; Delibes Intermezzo; Act III, "Jewel"; "Madame"; ... Wolf-Ferrari "Pomp and Circumstance"; ... Edgar.

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Chelsea centennial banquet, Revere City Hall, 6:30. Chestnut Hill Garden Society: Opening of annual flower show, estate of Mrs. Charles W. Wild, Goddard Ave., Brookline, evening, open to the public tomorrow and Thursday.

National Guard Association of Massachusetts: Annual meeting, motion picture address by General Engineering by Maj. Carey H. Brown of Washington, D. C. State House auditorium, 8.

Motion Picture Theater Owners of America: Convention session, Copley Plaza.

Ward 14 Branch, Boston League of Women Voters: Meeting at home of Mrs. John M. Birdsall, 26 Evans Way, 8.

Reciprocity Club of America: Annual meeting and dinner, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association: Annual meeting, Robert G. Shaw School, Mt. Vernon Street, 8.

M. T. P. A. Union, Walker Memorial Building, Technology.

Dow School of Music: Annual recital by pupils, Chauncy Hall, 655 Boylston Street, 8:15.

Sells Photo Circus, Andrew Square grounds, 8:15.

Eighth District, Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc.: Annual conference, L. L. Dame School, Medford Hillside, 7:30.

English High School: Reunion dinner by classes of '67 and '70, Young's Hotel, Theater.

Copley—"When Knights Were Bold," 8:15. Plymouth—Mrs. Fliske in "Helena's Boys," 8:15.

Kate—Vaudeville, 2, 3.

Shubert—"Leah Kleaschne," 8:15.

Wilbur—Fay Bainter in "The Dream Girl," 8:30.

Photoplay.

Colonial—"The Thief of Bagdad," 2:10.

Tremont Temple—"The Ten Commandments," 2:15, 8:15.

Tremont Temple—"World Ablaze," 8:15.

### TOMORROW'S EVENTS

"Young America's Day" at Chelsea Centennial—kite flying, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.; boat races, 1 p. m.; Field, afternoon; aerial flights and maneuvers, 6: fireworks and band concert, Foster Field, 8:30; bombing from Biltmore, 9:30.

Suffolk Law School: Class Day exercises, 10: commencement of Boston "May Day" luncheon, address by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, "The Influence of Modern Naval Weapons Upon World Peace," Boston.

Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts: Forty-first anniversary, reception and banquet, Chipman Hall, Cambridge.

School of Applied Arts: Pupils' handcraft display, auspices James Marsh Jackson League, 142 Berkeley Street.

### Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Members' show, Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Water colors by Charles E. Hell, Guild of Boston Artists—Members' pictures, Casson Gallery—Drawings and pastels by J. L. Moaveni, Goodspeed's Bookshop—Aquatints in color by Beatrice S. Levy, Concord Art Center—Spring show, F. G. Rose Gallery—Modern American pictures.

### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tomorrow—Boston—10:30, WNAC Women's Club program, 1-30, "Financial Reports," 1-30, program of old-time melodies, 1-50, popular songs, 4, orchestra, 5-15, "Up in Flames," 6, children's half-hour of stories and music, 30, summer concert, 7:25, baseball scores, 7:30, dinner from the Advertising Women's Club of Boston, 8-15, program by the Rockland Commercial Club, 8:30, concert.

WTAT (Boston—6:30, orchestra, 7:30, concert).

(Merford, Hillside)—12, music, 12:45 and 6:30, markets; police reports, 7. Anrad Big Brother Club, 7:45, popular songs, 8:15, concert by the Puritan Christian Endeavor Union Orchestra.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Chicago artist, citing art as a factor in modern advertising.

"The obvious commonplaceness of a commodity is no barrier to its artistic representation in advertising, and art, joined with commercial enterprise, is no longer a child of the art gallery."

The convention closes tomorrow with an annual business meeting for committee reports and election of officers.

### "Ad" Men Told Adjournment of Congress Is Business Need

CLEVELAND, O., May 27 (Special)—"The sooner Congress shuts up shop and goes home so that the average business man may know where he stands, the quicker confidence will be restored and business proceed on a normal basis."

This view was expressed to delegates at the semiannual meeting of the Association of National Advertisers in session here by Joseph F. Harris, vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Cleveland. Mr. Harris declared that fundamental business conditions in the United States are sound but that Congress "is at present the greatest factor of uncertainty."

He added that the United States was fortunate in having such men as President Coolidge, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, in charge of public affairs of "Praise, not criticism, must be the keynote of any business which is to succeed," was the theory advanced by G. H. Abercrombie, sales manager of the Fuller Brush Company.

### CANADA ASSERTS DOMINION RIGHTS

(Continued from Page 1)

matter for Parliament and Canada to decide."

It is, however, clear that the Canadian Government does not wish to press the point, for it is added that with respect to ratification, while the Canadian Government "feel they are warranted in signifying their concurrence in the ratification of the treaty and (Strals) convention . . . they will not take exception to such course as His Majesty's Government may deem it advisable to recommend."

The legal expert whom the Monitor representative consulted, thought the Canadian action justifiable on the ground that the Dominions had not actually been asked to approve the plenipotentiaries appointed by the British Government, but had merely been informed of the fact that they had been appointed. He thought, now that Canada had called attention to the constitutional right of the Dominions to have a voice in the selection of plenipotentiaries to act on behalf of the Empire as a whole, further action, either by the Canadian or Imperial government was unlikely.

The association, therefore, is the logical organization for public service by way of the screen. Government officials see the screen sharing with the press in publicity power and more and more are employing it as a means of communicating messages of official importance to the people of the Nation. Mr. Cohen pointed out that theater owners have come to have much the same contact with Government officials upon important matters that newspaper editors enjoy. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, recommended in his report to Congress, after long conferences with members of the association, that motion picture theaters be freed of taxation of various sorts. President Coolidge also embodied in his message to Congress a recommendation that the relieving of theaters of admission and other taxes be seriously considered.

Mr. Cohen told of the things accomplished during four years by the association, the combating of the "copyright" difficulty whereby motion picture orchestras, pianists and organists have been compelled to pay unreasonable tribute for music used in theaters.

### Address of Welcome

Before Mr. Cohen was introduced by the chairman, Joseph W. Walsh of Hartford, M. Douglass Flattery, sent by James M. Curley, Mayor, to welcome the convention to Boston, addressed most of his remarks to this same point. Mr. Flattery told delegations he spoke as an expert on copyright law as well as an exhibitor and theater owner, and that he believed it was the duty of the association to vigorously wage a campaign to stop

### DORMITORY TO BE RESTORED

Work on the restoration of Massachusetts Hall in Harvard Yard to its original purpose—a student dormitory—will start soon, according to an announcement from the university authorities this morning. The building was erected in 1720.

Federal Motor Truck declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 31.

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## VOTERS TO DECIDE ON FINE ART CENTER

**Chicago Bond Issue of \$5,000,000 Sought to Preserve World's Fair Building**

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
CHICAGO, May 27.—To preserve the Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, Chicagoans dwelling on the South Side will vote on a proposition authorizing the park board to issue \$5,000,000 in bonds for the restoration of this structure which was the great cultural center of the World's Columbian Exposition, in 1893. After three years of effort, started by Illinois club women and architects with the notable aid of Lorado Taft, the sculptor, groups including the Chicago Association of Commerce and the South Park Board combined recently in the common objective of convincing voters of the wisdom of the project.

An example of woman's contribution to society through organization is the raising of the funds for the recent restoration to its original beauty of a bit of the northeast corner of the building. Without doubt this demonstration aided in bringing the restoration of the building, falling to pieces and but a short time ago destined only for ruin, to next week's vote.

### Mall Will Pay Costs

Mrs. Albion L. Headburg, leader of the club women in this movement, said:

It is planned to make the central portion of the building into a convention hall, with corridors on either side, as splendid architectural halls. Here Lorado Taft will place replicas of the most beautiful in architecture in the world. Each wing is larger than the Parthenon. It is planned to have the convention hall income meet all expenses of the entire building. There will be an art school, a civic theater, a woman's memorial hall and other cultural features.

Chicago also will vote on June 2 on a proposition to issue \$10,000,000 in bonds, the public's share, or about half, of the expense of condemning and purchasing property and building a double-deck street for about a mile on South Water and River streets, along the south bank of the Chicago River, from Michigan Avenue Bridge to Lake and Market streets.

The lower level is to be 135 feet wide, giving accommodations for six lines abreast of commercial vehicles, and having nine exits and entrances for traffic. An upper level, 110 feet in width, will be used for so-called light traffic and passenger cars. The street is now 80 feet wide.

Actually the proposition was authorized by public vote in 1919, but the expense of construction is so much greater for various reasons than it was originally estimated it would be, that it is necessary for another bond issue to be voted, if the project is to be completed.

Advantages of this double-decking are numerous experts declare. First, it is expected by this plan 41 per cent of the vehicles now coming into Chicago's congested business district, called the Loop, because it is surrounded by an elevated railroad system, will be eliminated from this area.

### Many Advantages

Eugene S. Taylor, manager of the Chicago Plan Commission, which has actively promoted this project, says:

Building of this double-deck street will compel the produce market, that is on South Water Street, now, to move, and thus will at once remove 14 per cent of the traffic from the congested Loop district. It is estimated that this proportion of traffic is going to or coming from the produce market daily.

South Water Street is the last boundary of a quadrangle being constructed around the Loop district to divert through traffic from this highly congested area. With the completion of the South Water Street improvement, the quadrangle will be finished and this system of main streets is estimated to keep another 25 per cent of the traffic out of the Loop. Our study has shown that 25 per cent of the cars in this Loop district are merely passing through without stopping and it is believed that by taking the quadrangle route around the Loop the traffic will save time and certainly will relieve congestion.

Unquestionably this improvement will increase the value of the property far beyond the cost of the construction. It is estimated that moving the produce market to a selected location will save at least \$12,000,000 a year in the operation of that industry.

During night and commercial traffic, it has been found that use of the South Water Street double-decked thoroughfares will save motorists approximately \$2,000,000 a year because it will eliminate constant starting and stopping along the way. Once we figured that the same amount of gasoline required to run a motor car from South Water and Chicago Avenue on Michigan Avenue, a distance of about two miles, would carry the car along the same street from Chicago Avenue, about nine miles further north. Then the double-decking of Michigan Avenue eliminated this more or less.

Michigan Avenue has been double-decked for a limited length for three years and the Chicago Plan Commission and other experts in traffic regard the accomplishment as successful.

### SCOTSMAN IS MASTER OF BALLOON

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, May 27.—Prof. Alexander Dunlop Lindsay, a Scotman, member of the British Labor Party, has been appointed to the vacant headship of Balliol College, Oxford. His post made famous by Benjamin Jowett's tenure, and still regarded as the educational blue ribbon of Great Britain.

## Dry Cold Storage for Furs

A detailed description of our new Storage Building, Service and Rates mailed on request.

Our Reduced Summer Workroom Schedule makes it advantageous to have your Furs Repaired and Remodeled while being stored.

**Revillon Frères**

5TH AVENUE AT 53RD STREET, NEW YORK CITY Circle 7348

## Chicagoans Seek to Have Famous Fine Arts Building of World's Fair Days Preserved



Future of the Above Structure Rests With Voters, Who Will Decide by Ballot Question of \$5,000,000 Bond Issue for Restoration of This Building in Jackson Park

ONE-TIME CULTURAL CENTER OF THE COUNTRY

## AMUSEMENT BAN IS ABOLED BY THE METHODISTS

(Continued from Page 1)

trative officers of the Book Concern, to regulate the production and distribution of the publications, and to conduct the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern. The book committee later will designate which one of these newly elected agents will serve in New York, in Cincinnati, and in Chicago.

Caucuses are being held of the various delegations which are served by particular church Advocates, to determine what name or names shall be placed in nominations for the editorial positions of these papers. In most cases the present incumbents will be continued, but there are several Advocates which may have new editors before the week is out. The passage of the report on uniform material to be furnished these weeklies will necessitate the election of a contributing editor. He will be nominated by the book committee.

The legality of a retired minister drawing funds from the conference claimants treasury and at the same time receiving a salary for supplying a pupil was established by a report of the committee on judiciary. Ministers may retire for cause, or upon the completion of 40 years of service in the itinerant ministry upon which retirement they will paid a claim estimated upon their years of active service multiplied by the annuity rate the conference is able to raise.

In order to eke out this slender pension some aged ministers have accepted small parishes where the duties are light, and the salaries meager. The decision established the legality of accepting such salaries in addition to their claims upon the Conference.

### Holy Catholic Church

When the committee on state of the church refused to concur in a memorial asking that the words "Holy Catholic Church" in the Apostles' Creed be changed to "Christ's Holy Church," no one thought that any debate would arise on the conference floor. But apparently there were many who wanted to be heard on the question. Dr. Elliott, chairman of the committee, had been pleading for the retention of the form of confessional which many years of use had sanctified. It is the bond which unites the churches, to change it would be to separate the churches, he said.

The Rev. Josiah W. Abel of Oklahoma replied:

All of our people are not as cultured as Dr. Elliott. The word catholic is a dual word. What it stands for in the minds of everyday people, and what it means when we define it are two different things. Dr. Elliott's argument would apply against new translation of Scripture.

"This question presents one of the perennial temptations of the church," said Dr. George H. Spencer of Boston. "It would be very much easier to cast out this phrase. But it is our obligation to educate our people."

A Negro district superintendent from Louisiana shouted for the floor in great excitement. He came running to the platform and besought the delegates to change the wording. "It is one of my greatest problems," he said. "My folks cannot understand that we do not mean the Roman Catholic Church."

"If you adopt this report," said Dr. Elliott, after several more had spoken for and against the change, "the Roman church will triumph. It will be an admission that they alone are entitled to the word catholic. As a matter of fact it does not apply to them, as they are not catholic, but exclusive. If you want to make any change at all, it would be better to re-translate the Greek word 'catholic.'

"If you adopt this report," said Dr.

olic," substituting for it its Latin equivalent, "universal."

By a rather close vote the conference chose to retain the ancient reading of the creed.

### Syndicating for Advocates

When the church paper report was read, Dr. Merton Rice of Detroit objected to the plan of syndicating uniform material through the church Advocates. "That is only a step toward what we need," he said. "We ought to go farther. We need one great paper that shall cross all Methodist lines. We need a great common medium of propaganda for Methodism. I oppose this plan, in order that it may not stand in the way of doing what we ought to do four years over."

Dr. David G. Downey, book editor for the denomination, said: "I, too, look forward to the time when we shall have one journal for the whole church. But I will always take half a loaf when I cannot get a whole one. We ought to make this advance, for it is a step in the right direction."

At present there are nearly a dozen Advocates, some of them official and some not official, which serve certain groups of conferences. The committee was not favorable to the establishment of a great Methodist daily on account of the financial obstacles, nor did they feel that the time was ripe for the launching of a national Methodist weekly. A contributing editor who will prepare from six to eight pages of matter weekly will be chosen. These pages will be syndicated through the present Advocates.

Dr. Harold Paul Sloan, conservative leader, apparently anxious that no one should have this position of contributing editor without a careful survey of his views, having made, led the only real debate which centered around this issue. He said:

"When you select a contributing editor for the syndicated pages of all the Advocates, you are selecting the most influential office in the Church. This man will speak to the whole church 52 times a year. He should be selected by the whole General Conference. If you allow his nomination by the book committee, it will amount to an election. We are to select a President of the United States. This body is of sufficiently high intelligence that we ought to be able to select a proper editor for such a supremely important place of influence."

Many objections were voiced, owing to the difficulty of so large a body making judgments as to the editorial ability of possible candidates, and his amendment was lost.

**BELGIUM APPROVES MINISTERS' EFFORTS**

*By Special Cable*

BRUSSELS, May 27.—Yesterday afternoon at a Cabinet meeting, George Theunis and Paul Hymans gave an account of their interview with Benito Mussolini. The Cabinet approved their efforts to assure the success of the international conference and to hasten the application of the experts' plan. As soon as the French Government is constituted the Belgian ministers will interview Raymond Poincaré's successor,

William Phillips, the American Ambassador, who arrived at Brussels last evening, was received at the embassy by the staff and the American Consul in Belgium.

"If you adopt this report," said Dr. Elliott, after several more had spoken for and against the change, "the Roman church will triumph. It will be an admission that they alone are entitled to the word catholic. As a matter of fact it does not apply to them, as they are not catholic, but exclusive. If you want to make any change at all, it would be better to re-translate the Greek word 'catholic.'

"If you adopt this report," said Dr.

## INDIANS TO BE GIVEN LARGER CONTROL

British Commission Recommends Adding to Number of Natives in Administrative Posts

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 27.—The European public services—which have been the nurse and tutor throughout the childhood of the now politically adolescent India's period of tutelage is not yet

the unanimous report published here today of Viscount Lee's Commission.

India's period of tutelage is not yet

over, but it is beginning to take charge of its own affairs with result:

considered in some quarters to be so humiliating and disheartening to the white men who have hitherto controlled its administration that many

of the more valuable of them have resigned, and the eminence of those

who have remained with India has been reduced.

The gloom this morning in the East Indian United Service Club in St. James's Square—the London resort for veterans who have spent their lives in "governing" India—is a little lightened, but the long shadows have been lifted from the shoulders of the younger members of the European-Indian services whose financial difficulties will now be reduced.

Viscount Lee and his coadjutors, who include two members of the European Services in India besides four Indians, have visited all parts of India and examined many witnesses.

Their report is a compromise between the conflicting interests, and like all compromises is open to attack from both sides. It advises an increase in the proportion of Indians in the services—the recruitment of Indians for the principal Indian administrative posts, for example, to be raised from the present 39 per cent to 60 per cent, and for those of the Indian police from 33 per cent to 50 per cent.

At the same time substantially improved pay and allowances are to be given to Europeans still employed so as to make up for the increased cost of living. It thus meets the more urgent of the white men's claims while giving the Indians something definite in the way of speeding the process of Indianization that is eventually to eliminate the white element from the Indian Services altogether.

Amendments to Tariff Bill

Bring Recriminations

*By Special Cable*

CALCUTTA, May 27.—The official committee appointed to examine the Government of India Act, having submitted its report, to the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of

If you are not using

## Nucoa

The Wholesome Spread for Bread

—order a pound today. Then if you don't agree that it is the best for spreading and best for cooking—your grocer will gladly refund your money.

## United States Savings Bank

MADISON AVENUE, CORNER 55TH STREET  
NEW YORK

4% Interest credited and compounded quarterly on all deposits from \$5 to \$5,000.  
Bank Open: Daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.  
Saturdays from 10 A. M. to noon. Monday  
Evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

National and State Banks, Trust Companies, Department Store Banks and Private Bankers are NOT Savings Banks and do not have the special protection of the Savings Bank Laws of the State of New York.

A bank that does NOT have the word "SAVINGS" in its official name is NOT a Savings Bank.

\$1. Opens an Account.

BANKING BY MAIL

## BRITISH GOVERNMENT HARSHLY CRITICIZED ON BUILDERS' SUBSIDY

*By Cable from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, May 27.—Yet a further addition has been made to the British Government's already extensive scheme for subsidizing the workers at house building. In the House of Commons

last night, Arthur Greenwood, the Parliamentary Secretary of Health, replying to a question, announced an increase to £12 10s. annually for 40 years in the Government's proposed subsidy for workers for the house in rural parishes.

The Government's entire housing scheme is now likely to be debated in the House of Commons today, when a critical situation may arise. This is because building costs continue to rise in anticipation of the golden harvest the trade expects to reap from the Government subsidy. The question also is being asked by the Opposition, how the Government can reconcile the conflicting hopes they have been out of giving to the building trade unions 15 years' security of employment and at the same time enabling local authorities to suspend building schemes if the cost becomes excessive.

These matters are now being threshed out, as the Government have let it be known that they intend to stand or fall upon the proposals they ultimately present.

UTAH POWER EARNINGS LARGER

The balance after preferred dividends reported by the Utah Power & Light Company for the year ended April 30 was \$1,550,975, an increase of \$228,615 over the previous 12 months.

LESTER J. CRAIG

Practical Hatter

Headquarters for

## STETSON HATS

Panamas, Bangkoks and Leghorns.

Bleached, Blocked and Retrimmed

504-506 CHARLOTTE ST. U.S.A.

John A. Roberts & Co.

## AUSTRIAN EXPENSES CALLED TOO HIGH

League Agent Says Figures in Forthcoming Budget Do Not Have His Approval

*By Special Cable*

VIENNA, May 27.—Dr. Alfred Zimmerman, commissioner-general of the League of Nations for Austria, has issued a statement in the press here in view of the forthcoming League Council meeting at Geneva, on June 10, at which Austria's situation will be studied and a new normal budget will be proposed by its representatives.

Dr. Zimmerman stated he is familiar with the contents of this proposed budget, but intimated his disagreement with certain "figures of importance." He took the opportunity to emphasize his wish that Austria should be freed from League control as rapidly as possible, but he left no doubt that that day could only be reached through the co-operation of the Government and people of Austria with him in the continuation of reforms. He added that, unpleasant as these measures were, it was his duty to see they were carried out.

No official budget estimate has yet been issued, but the Neue Freie Presse understands that the Government proposes to increase expenditure from 350,000,000 gold crowns, the present figure, to 530,000,00

**MR. COX'S ECONOMY PROGRAM SUCCEEDS**

**State Debt Reduced \$14,336,000 and Annual State Tax \$4,000,000 Under His Rule**

From all indications it now seems likely that the program of economy inaugurated by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, when he took office in 1921 will be carried out and that when he retires from office next January he will have made possible a state tax of not more than \$10,000,000 for the year 1924. The annual state tax when he took office was \$14,000,000.

A considerable reduction in the net state debt has also been effected. When the Governor assumed office it was \$35,128,000. Today he announces a net debt of \$20,792,000, a reduction of \$14,336,000 made in the first three years of his two-term administration.

**Summary of Accomplishment**

Summarized, Mr. Cox has succeeded in keeping expenses down, paid off something each year on the net debt, and successively reduced the annual tax as well.

The supplementary budget just submitted to the House of Representatives for the year by the Governor shows that additional appropriations during the session of the Legislature have been, but \$1,015,292.44, and that \$254,002.80 may still be added to the appropriations without bringing the total above the \$10,000,000 he has set as the maximum.

When Mr. Cox became Governor in 1921 he announced:

"The constantly increasing cost of government must be checked or it will become so heavy that it will fall of its own weight. The Commonwealth is doing a fine work... for the convenience and comfort of all. Her institutions command the admiration of all. Her institutions command the admiration of all. We are continuing this work. But the government must not be saddled with so many undertakings that it breaks down and becomes unable to do the things already attempted..."

Twenty years ago Governor Crane was the first to insist that the strictest economy were practiced in the state. He said that the strictest economy were practiced in the state. Last year (1920) the total expenditures were approximately \$38,000,000. The total revenue was approximately \$24,760,000, making necessary a state tax of \$14,000,000.

Now with the state tax so reduced in the last four years, that the load will not likely be above \$10,000,000, as the supplementary budget recommended last week by the Chief Executive showed possible, Channing H. Cox says:

"There is satisfaction in having had a part in this substantial lessening of the burden laid on the people."

"We are not only establishing the state credit upon a sound basis, so that some great and unexpected emergency might be met, but also we are making enormous savings in annual interest charges."

**Adhered to Program**

The Governor has steadfastly adhered to his program for governmental economy from the outset of his administration, and as the state's finances responded quickly to such a program and money became available for further reductions, the pressure at the State House upon the Governor to let go of the state's purse strings increased.

Because of his strict adherence to his plans for continuing economy the various legislative committees decided to repair the Harvard Bridge at a cost of \$400,000, rather than vote for an outlay of \$7,000,000 for a new bridge and memorial island with hall and campanile in midstream. The Governor's friends knew that he believes that the new bridge and memorial can wait and that the lessening of the burden of taxation upon the people and business will go farther than anything else to bring about enduring prosperity.

Other projects have been put aside by the legislative Ways and Means committee on Beacon Hill as the Legislature has done much in the way of co-operation with Mr. Cox ever since he assumed the executive's office.

**MAINE BUSINESS WOMEN IN SESSION**

BELFAST, Me., May 27 (Special)—Freedom from partisanship and co-operation for law and order and better citizenship were urged by Miss Mary Arlette Penney, retiring president of the Maine Business Women's Professional Women's Club at the annual meeting of the organization today. At the session this morning the delegates were welcomed to the city by Mayor O. E. Frost and various officials made their reports.

Officers named by the nominating committee for the coming year were as follows: President, Miss Flossie E. Williams; first vice-president, Mrs. Jennie Flood Kruger, Fairfield; second vice-president, Miss Carrie E. Miller, Lewiston; recording secretary, Miss Florence Dunton, Belfast; corresponding secretary, Miss Mary E. Russell, Orono (Bangor club); treasurer, Miss Elizabeth P. Hyde, Freeport (re-elected); board director, Miss Mary Arlette Penney, Portland; Mrs. Ellen Libby Eastman, Sanford (Portland Club), and Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, Rockland.

**CHURCH FUND IS RAISED**

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27 (Special)—Worshipers in the First Congregational Church have been conducting a building fund campaign for the past week to raise \$200,000 in order that it may have enough money on hand to erect a \$600,000 new church the coming year, closed its drive last night with \$58,783 subscribed, or \$8,783 more pledged that the goal desired.

**COMMANDERY TO CELEBRATE**

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27—Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templars, will have an excursion, June 24, to Pemberton, for a St. John's Day celebration.

**DIXIE KITCHEN**

CAFFETERIA  
LUNCHEONS  
DINNER  
Real Southern Cooking  
9 East 44<sup>th</sup> Street  
CLOSED SUNDAYS

The Russian Inn

25 W. 37th Street  
LUNCHEON-TEA-CAFFETERIA  
SUPPER (Music During Dining)  
AFTER THE THEATRE:  
"VANKA YSTANKA"  
A Gorgeous Russian Miniature  
Review and Famous Russian String  
Quartet.

Have you renewed your subscription to The Christian Science Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue.

**BOSTON-NEW YORK AIR MAIL ROUTE TALKED**

If the bill of Frederick W. Daillinger (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, to authorize an extension of the transcontinental air mail service from New York to Boston is passed by this session of Congress, a mail plane will probably leave Boston daily at 8 a.m. (Eastern Standard Time). This is now the tentative plan and means, according to a statement issued by the committee on post roads and transportation of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to-day, that letters mailed at the close of business in the afternoon in most New England cities would reach Boston in time to connect with this airplane the next morning.

The transcontinental air mail project now stands the service will be operated after July 1, 1924, between New York and San Francisco and intermediate points on a regular schedule of approximately 30 hours.

**BUTLER WET STAND ROUSES CALIFORNIA**

(Continued from Page 1)

threatened. There are indications now that it is actually menaced and your officers feel that the time has arrived to call together the membership of the committee to determine what their part in the program will be. The committee proposes to report the recent law enforcement convention in Washington to present facts concerning non-enforcement and determine a course of action and to mobilize the women of San Francisco in an organized effort to obtain better law enforcement.

The executive officers of the Committee of Five Thousand have passed the following resolution condemning the wet stand taken by Dr. Butler, and the city and county Federation of Women's Clubs in eighth annual convention here Saturday passed a similar one reaffirming previous endorsement of the Volstead Act and the Eighteenth Amendment:

Whereas, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in his recent address before the Missouri Society, New York City, has declared prohibition a failure and that the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed, and whereas, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment and other wet elements are representing Dr. Butler's viewpoint to that of the country at large,

Resolved, That the executive committee of the Committee of Five Thousand hereby reaffirms its stand for prohibition law enforcement and condemns as dangerous the plea that violation of the Eighteenth Amendment affords reason for its repeal.

**"Simply Behind the Times,"**

Says an Omaha Official

OMAHA, Neb., May 27 (Special)—Strength of dry sentiment here is indicated by the many unfavorable comments made by prominent citizens and the daily press regarding the recent pronouncements of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, assailing the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

"It is ridiculous, coming from a man of Dr. Butler's standing," said J. Dean Ringer, former police commissioner of Omaha. "It must be due to the fact that he is so far removed by his position from the common people that he does not know the real American sentiment."

Robert Smith, clerk of the district court said:

"I remember that after the last Republican Convention, Dr. Butler made some remarks reflecting on Leonard Wood. A day or two later Dr. Butler admitted that he had been mistaken. The time will come when he will acknowledge the same regarding prohibition. I believe he is honest, but he is simply behind the times."

**Iowa Governor for Law Respect in Reply to Columbia President**

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 27 (Special)—Governor N. E. Kendall of Iowa says: "Much as the people of Iowa admire the intellectual qualities of Nicholas Murray Butler, they will refuse to follow his leadership for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Prohibition is a welcome and a settled policy in this state, and no retreat will be tolerated. Every agency of the commonwealth will be vigorously employed so long as I remain Governor to vindicate the law wherever it is violated."

While the enforcement of the statute is not as complete as that of other criminal enactments—the difficulty is enhanced by fulminations such as Dr. Butler's—the authorities are making substantial progress toward extinguishing the evils of the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors. The citizens of Iowa will never permit the nurseries of the poor-house, the asylum, the jail and the penitentiary to reopen for business."

**OVERSEERS TO BE ELECTED**

BRUNSWICK, Me., May 27 (Special)—The official ballot of the General Alumni Association of Bowdoin College for members of the Board of Overseers bears the names of Frank G. Farrington of Augusta, one of the principal candidates for Governor of Maine; Hart A. Moore, New York City; Ellis Spear Jr. and Ripley L. Dana, Boston; Frank H. Swan, Providence; Fred H. Albee, New York City; Lewis D. H. Atwell, Chicago; Harrison Atwood, New York City; William D. Ireland, Portland; Sherman N. Shumway, Skowhegan, and Dwight H. Sayward, and Lyman A. Cousins, Portland.

**RESTAURANTS****NEW YORK****DIXIE KITCHEN****LUNCHEON & TEA ROOMS****THE GREEN TEA ROOMS****MULBERRY COTTAGE RESTAURANT****LONDON****RESTAURANTS****OPPOSITION HALTS EDUCATIONAL BILL**

Measure to Memorialize Congress Likely to Be Shelved at State House

A resolution providing that the Legislature of Massachusetts memorialize Congress in favor of establishing a federal department of education, with a portfolio, as favored in general terms by Mr. Coolidge in his message delivered on Dec. 6, 1923, was now before the Massachusetts House of Representatives. This morning it was referred to the House Committee on Rules.

It is said that the resolution caused pronounced yet concealed opposition so vigorous and influential that B. Loring Young, Speaker, after several consultations, in which communication was held by certain Republicans with individuals in Washington close to the Administration, decided to place the proposition before the Committee on Rules. It is said, by persons who have followed the bill, that in view of the nature of the opposition, the proposition may be shelved there in the interest of political harmony.

**Sterling-Reed Bill Opposed**

Originally this bill was brought before the legislative Committee on Education as a resolution in opposition to the passage by Congress of the Sterling-Reed educational bill. This bill, providing as it does for the expenditure by the Federal Government for local educational purposes, was held by several opponents in the legislative committee at the State House to "constitute a further invasion of the proper field of state government by the Federal Government."

Friends of the general plan of a department of education and who had read the attitude of the President, who declared for the establishment of a department of education and yet without any appropriation or purpose to pay for local educational activities in many states, voted against this bill.

Then the present bill which decided for the general purpose as outlined by the President was prepared and placed before the committee. This latter bill expressly stated its opposition to the passage of the Sterling-Reed educational bill which had proved so objectionable to a minority of the committee on education when it considered the first bill.

**Opposition Develops**

When the second bill appeared, somewhat to the surprise of the majority members, opposition to it developed even when the new measure expressly stipulated that it went no further than favoring the enactment of legislation by Congress providing for a department of education and its head, styled the secretary of education, have a seat in the President's Cabinet.

This bill was reported favorably by the committee on education and sent to the House, where it was placed on this week's calendar for action. The Senate had passed it without debate but the Opposition evidently counted upon the House as being the best place to make a stand.

Today it developed that several conferences have been held and that persons influential in the Republican Party and close to the Administration had been approached with the result that the bill will not see the light of day again at the present session.

**STATE EXCHANGE CLUB PROPOSED**

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27 (Special)—Representatives from various parts of Massachusetts interested in the formation of a state organization of exchange clubs, gathered in Hotel Standish today and discussed ways and means for such a state body. A nomination committee appointed this afternoon session to bring in a list of officers to comprise the state organization which will be formed this afternoon.

The committee is Louis J. Bourdeau of Springfield, Thomas F. Logue of Westfield, Kenneth L. Brooks of Holyoke, and Marion Shook, president of the Worcester Exchange Club. The following was appointed a committee to draw up a constitution: Asa N. Shaglow, secretary of the Worcester Exchange Club; Wallace E. Dipple of Springfield, Ellsworth Phelps of Holyoke, and Thomas R. Cooley of Westfield. H. M. Harper, Toledo, was the principal speaker, told of the advantages derived from being a member of an exchange club.

**GALIA DAY PARADE ANNOUNCED**

WORCESTER, Mass., May 27 (Special)—More than 1000 children, members of the Sunday schools of the Worcester Protestant churches, are expected to participate in the annual Galla Day Parade on Sunday, June 14. Following a noon hour session to bring in a list of officers to comprise the state organization which will be formed this afternoon.

The committee is Louis J. Bourdeau of Springfield, Thomas F. Logue of Westfield, Kenneth L. Brooks of Holyoke, and Marion Shook, president of the Worcester Exchange Club. The following was appointed a committee to draw up a constitution: Asa N. Shaglow, secretary of the Worcester Exchange Club; Wallace E. Dipple of Springfield, Ellsworth Phelps of Holyoke, and Thomas R. Cooley of Westfield. H. M. Harper, Toledo, was the principal speaker, told of the advantages derived from being a member of an exchange club.

**THE NEW WILLARD HOTEL****LONDON****RESTAURANTS****EDINBURGH**</

## AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP CITED AS GREATEST NEED OF GREECE

**Henry Morgenthau Forecasts Further Trouble From Turks  
—Tells of League's Work for Refugees**

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, May 27.—That responsible Greek is "the sentinel of civilization" in Eastern Europe and designed to play the role which Belgium enacted in the west in 1914, is the opinion of Henry Morgenthau, the League of Nations' commissioner for Greek refugee settlement.

The former American ambassador to Turkey has just departed from Washington, after discussing with State Department officials and Allen W. Dulles, chief of the Near Eastern division, current events in Greece. Mr. Morgenthau advocates the closest possible political and economic understanding between the United States and Greece. "Some day," he says, "perhaps not very far off, Turkey's money will give out. It is almost given out now. Then it will start on the rampage again. It is important for western civilization that Greece remain a strong bulwark against that new tide of Muhammadan aggression. Nothing will sustain her more securely than the friendship of America, and that friendship that would entail."

Mr. Morgenthau has returned from Greece after his work in repatriating the 125,000 Greeks driven from Turkey after their devastating defeat by Turkey a year and a half ago. He functioned as the special commis-

## REDMOND ASSETS HELD PRODUCIBLE

Judge Morton Orders Return of \$300,000, Alleged Withheld

George F. Redmond, treasurer; James S. Lamont, president, and others connected with G. F. Redmond & Co., Inc., defunct partial payment brokerage house, will go on trial within a few weeks in the United States District Court at Boston charged with conspiracy and using the mails in scheme to defraud. It is alleged that the Redmond company was a bucket shop. The United States Attorney's office will set the precise date later.

Seven of the 10 defendants recently indicted in this case were arraigned yesterday before Judge James M. Morton Jr. All pleaded not guilty and furnished bail as follows: George F. Redmond, treasurer, \$10,000; James S. Lamont, president, \$30,000; Arthur A. Diggins, \$10,000; John R. Diggins, \$5,000; Warren N. Withington, \$5,000; Ray F. Sheridan, \$2,500; George A. Coates, \$2,500; William N. Sheridan Sr.; William N. Sheridan Jr., and Charles Pipinbrink, the others indicted, were not arraigned.

Another development of the case is the opinion, just handed down by Judge Morton, in which the court holds that Messrs. Redmond and Lamont and Arthur A. Diggins, another officer of the company, are withholding more than \$300,000 in assets from the receivers for the company. They are ordered to surrender the sum forthwith. Mr. Lamont is still in the East Cambridge jail for contempt arising from his failure to give up certain books which the court holds he can produce but which he says he has destroyed.

Mr. Morgenthau returns to America more enthusiastic than ever about the League of Nations and about the efficacy of American co-operation with the world.

## At Boston Theaters

"Leah Kleschna"

Shubert—William A. Brady presents "Leah Kleschna," a play in four acts by C. M. S. McLellan. The cast: Leah Kleschna . . . Helen Gahagan Arnold Daly . . . Jose Ruben Schram . . . Harry Chester Sophie Chaponniere . . . Claudette Colbert Isaac Berzon . . . Harry Meisterer Paul Sykes . . . William Farnsworth Gertie Edwards . . . Arnold Korff Madame Berzon . . . Edith Walker Claire Berzon . . . Erin O'Brien-Moore Baptiste Berzon . . . Henry L. Jones Sam Berzon . . . Eddie Collins

Chief interest in this revival of a play written in the days before audiences became accustomed to melodrama which plunges at once into swift action, resides in the cast of well-known names. Special attention went to Helen Gahagan and Arnold Korff, who have been praised for good work in New York. In the cast, the most popular, the chief thief, Leah, Miss Gahagan proves indeed a young actress of promise. With experience she will learn to keep her tense scenes as clear as she now does her quiet ones. Harry Meisterer puts more comedy into the part of the rascally Raoul that the rôle seems to call for, but humor is not the welcome in a picture that contains the quantity of sentimentfulness that Mr. Farnsworth, as Silvaine, the reformer of criminals through moral suasion, is called upon to voice.

Because Arnold Daly proves the least theatrical, and the strongest in character, feeling, he gets the best part, perhaps, in this present revival. He should be a model to some of the others in his clear and sustained speech.

There was a good sized audience. The engagement is for the present week only.

### "When Knights Were Bold"

Copley—Henry Jevett's Repertory Company in "When Knights Were Bold," farce in three acts by Charles Marlowe. The cast:

Mr. Isaac Isakson . . . Harold West Mr. Peter Pottelby . . . D. C. Wordley Hulse

The Hon. Charles Tiddleton . . . Philip Tonge Sir Bryan Ballymote . . . Hugh C. Buckler Miss Isaacson . . . Violet Page Sir Guy de Vere . . . E. E. Clive Miss Eggington . . . May Ediss Marjorie Eggington . . . Roberta Ely Kate Pottelby . . . Margaret Roselli Barker . . . James A. Roselli Alice Barker . . . Anna Powers Lady Rowena Eggington . . . Katherine Standing Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave . . . Valentine Sidney

This week this company is closing its eighth Copley season with the popular farce, "When Knights Were Bold." The romantic story with its temporary sojourn in the past is punctuated with sparkling satire and filled with jokes and puns that brought much ridicule from the audience. Sir Guy de Vere, who lives very much in the present, grows thoroughly weary of people's reminiscences of the good old days. All his guests are forever sighing for the joys and glories of their ancestors. In a dream, Sir Guy is transported back to the days of yore where he finds all his friends practicing their usual artifice and displaying their pettinesses. Sir Guy finds himself living up to every situation with the valor of his ancestors. On arising from the dream, he continues in his valiant knightly actions, really more the cat-mouse variety, disposed of his rival and wins the hand of Lady Rowena.

As Sir Guy, Mr. Clive is excellent. He is up to no end of tricks and practical jokes that keep him busily occupied on the stage during every moment of the play. He can act, tease, flirt, caper, and still restrain from exaggeration that is such a temptation in an exciting a farce as this. His fleet tongue ripples comments on Teapot Dome and oil scandals. He shows all the earmarks of a pugilist in his hand-to-hand fight with a knight in armor. It is not the Clive with whom we are an English gentleman, but the comedian who makes the most of all his opportunities.

As the fair Lady Rowena, Miss Standing has all the dignity and beauty that befits such a lady. Philip Tonge acts the Hon. Charles with his usual spontaneity. As the fool in the days of old, his song and dance are a treat. Mrs. Fiske is in her final week at Plymouth in "Heaven's Boys," a comedy of today. Next Monday Grant Mitchell returns in the popular farce, "The Whole Town's Talking."

Fay Bainter continues at the Wilbur in "The Dream Girl," operetta, with Walter Woolf, baritone, in a leading part.

Douglas Fairbanks' fine photo-play fantasy, "The Thief of Bagdad," continues indefinitely at the Colonial.

This is the final week of "The Ten Commandments" at the Egyptian. Next week, Siesta and Blake appear in their new Negro revue, "In Bamville."

On June 9, Jane Cowl comes to the Selwyn for a single week in "The Depths," a drama newly translated from the Hungarian.

### "The World Ablaze"

"The World Ablaze," official War Department motion picture of the World War on various allied fronts with numerous scenes of the 28th (Yankee) Division in action, behind the lines, opened an indefinite run at Tremont Temple last night.

"A bit too realistic," said Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the Yankee Division, who spoke during the intermission. "I see some of my overseas comrades shaking their heads as if they did not know whether they

## STEAMSHIP BOSTON READY FOR SERVICE

will be Constable Edward L. Emmens, who will wear a gorgeous uniform. The key will take the place of the welcome tag which was given last year. Two restrooms on the business thoroughfare have been opened to visitors, and there also will be a free camping ground at Lincoln and North streets.

### REPRESENTATIVE TO RETIRE

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 27 (Special)—Frederick G. Fleetwood of Morristown has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election as Representative in Congress from the first Vermont district. Mr. Fleetwood voted for the bonus bill but upheld the President's veto.

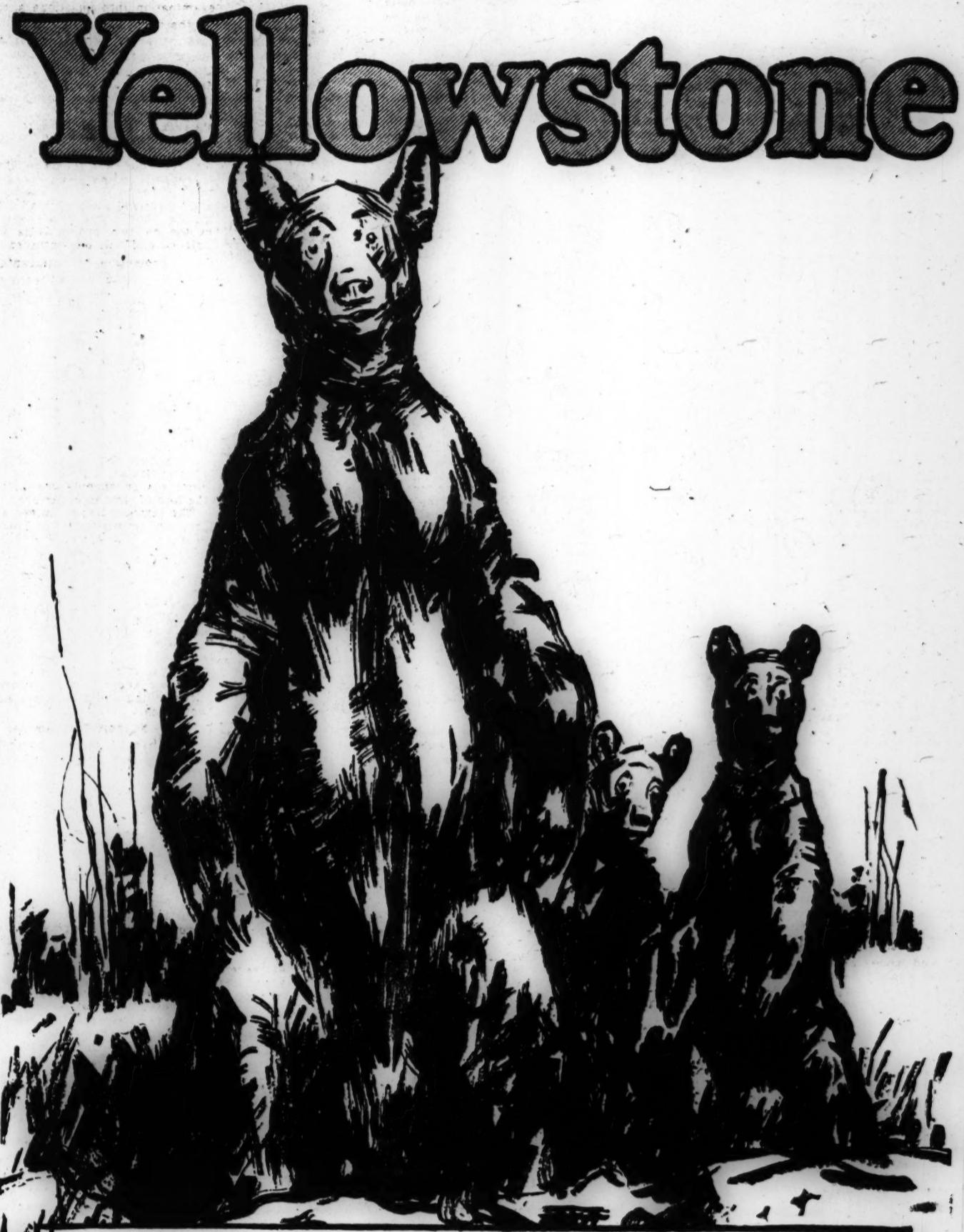
tions for 900 passengers and is a twin screw turbine driven vessel, having oil burning engines. The steamer will alternate via the Cape Cod Canal with the steamship New York, which will be ready in about a month.

### TANNERS SEEK TARIFF

PEABODY, Mass., May 27 (Special)—Representatives of the recently organized association of calf tanners met at a luncheon in Washington where they urged the need of having a duty levied on calf leather. Some tanners say that foreign concerns, especially German firms, are selling leather in this country at cost or less in order to get a foothold in the market.

## DANISH EXPLORER GAINS VEGA MEDAL

COPENHAGEN, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—The Danish Arctic explorer, Lauga Koch, has been awarded this year's Vega medal at the annual meeting of the Swedish Geographical Society, the Crown Prince presenting it to Mr. Koch, who is the youngest recipient of this coveted distinction. He was warmly complimented by Professor Quensel on the brilliant manner in which he had completed the Danish exploration of Greenland and mapped out North Greenland.



## CENTRAL MASS. WINS WOMEN'S GOLF TITLE

### WOMEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

| WOMEN'S TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING | TEAM |        |       | INDIVIDUAL |        |      |
|------------------------------------|------|--------|-------|------------|--------|------|
|                                    | WINS | LOSSES | GOALS | WINS       | LOSSES | P.C. |
| Central Mass. . . . .              | 3    | 2      | 61    | 3          | 2      | .750 |
| Providence . . . . .               | 3    | 4      | 62    | 45         | 56     | .583 |
| Brae Burn . . . . .                | 5    | 5      | 59    | 49         | 52     | .583 |
| Brussels . . . . .                 | 6    | 6      | 58    | 46         | 52     | .583 |
| South Shore . . . . .              | 5    | 7      | 50    | 55         | 415    | .323 |
| Middlesex . . . . .                | 4    | 8      | 38    | 63         | 22     | .323 |
| North Shore . . . . .              | 3    | 9      | 47    | 61         | 290    |      |

Central Massachusetts is today champion of the Women's Golf Association of Boston round-robin team competition which came to a close yesterday. This gives Central Massachusetts the Daly Cup to hold for one year. Providence finished a close second with Brae Burn, third, two games behind the winner.

The championship was definitely decided yesterday when Central Massachusetts defeated South Shore 7 to 2. While Central Massachusetts won the team score was much closer than the team score indicates as two of the matches won by Central Massachusetts went 19 holes while a third required 20.

Providence won its final game of the season from North Shore, champion in 1922 and 1923, by the close margin of 5 to 4, while Brookline closed its season with a 6-to-3 victory over Middlesex.

## NEW ENGLAND WILL ENTER ATHLETES

The New England A. A. A. held a quarterly meeting at the Boston Athletic Association last night, and voted to appropriate considerable money for the support of sending athletes to the various Olympic tryouts. Miss Olive Holland, Miss Molly McEltrick, Miss Delma Carlstrom, and Miss Nellie McEltrick are to be sent to the women's tryouts at the Briar Cliff Club, New York, June 7, and W. J. Marling, John Foley, and Joseph McCarthy will be sent to the men's swimming tryouts at Indianapolis, June 5.

J. W. Driscoll, J. J. Sullivan, Lloyd Hahn, F. D. Tottell, L. E. Larivée, and A. W. Bell are to be sent to the eastern track and field tryouts at New York, June 7, while J. P. Hennigan of the Dorchester Club is to be sent to the 10-mile running championship in New York Saturday.

The association also voted \$500 for the holding of the New England A. A. A. outdoor track and field championship meet at a time and place to be decided upon by the championship committee.

## COLLEGE ATHLETES GATHER IN BOSTON

College athletes who are to compete in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America track and field championship meet at the Harvard Stadium Friday and Saturday are already assembling in Boston, and it is expected that most of them will be in the city by Thursday afternoon.

University of California was the first to put in an appearance, arriving in time to have a light workout in the Stadium. Coach Walter Christie has brought on 10 athletes to defend the championship title and while the squad is a strong one, it does not appear as strong as the 1923 team. Stanford University athletes are due to arrive today.

Coach Christie is president of the College Athletic Coaches' Association and he has called the annual meeting for Friday evening at the Boston Athletic Association. Previous to the meeting a complimentary dinner will be given to the members of the association by the Intercollegiate A. A. A.

## DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CHAPLAIN TO LEAVE

HANOVER, N. H., May 27 (Special)—Acceptance by the board of trustees at Dartmouth College of the resignation of the Rev. Frank L. Janeway, college chaplain, was announced last night by college officials.

Dr. Janeway delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the 1923 commencement and the following fall became college chaplain. Prior to this appointment he served as assistant pastor, and then pastor of the White church of Hanover, chaplain of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and as lieutenant in the Corps of Chaplains of the Navy during the war.

Dr. Janeway has accepted a position as assistant pastor of the Westminster Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

## KEYS TO THE CITY FOR BATH VISITORS

BATH, Me., May 27 (Special)—A new plan to advertise this city has just been adopted. All motorists who drive into Bath, as they approach the city, will receive a key to the city, and the man who will greet the visitors

MEET Jerry—meet Oswald! They're rather shabby, but they and all the other big and little bears of Yellowstone are looking for you and the children this summer.

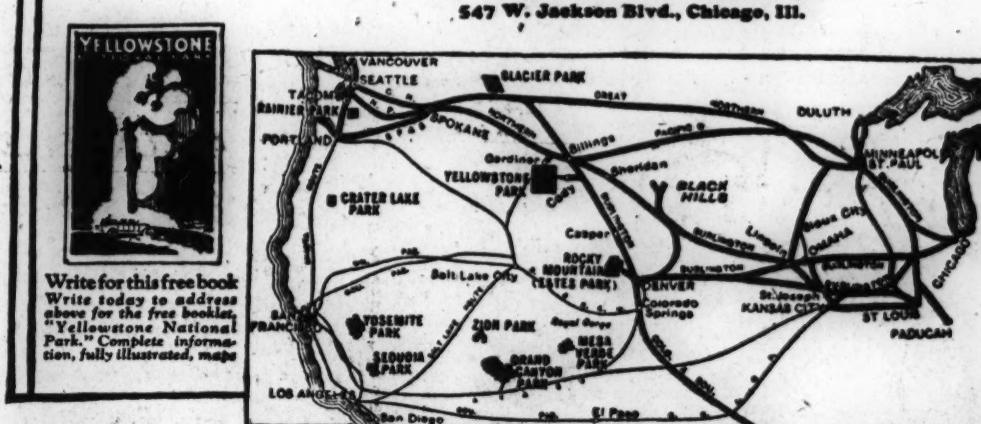
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"And don't miss the Cody Road! If you don't see the Cody Road, you don't see Yellowstone." It's the climax of all the Park's wonders. Via the Burlington you leave or enter Yellowstone over this thrilling mountain highway without extra transportation cost.

But your Burlington-Yellowstone tour offers you even more than Yellowstone plus Cody Road. It takes you, as well, to Scenic Colorado—down the spectacular East Slope of the Continental Divide. This also without extra transportation cost.

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To all the West's great vacationland—the Burlington! Wherever you choose to go, it takes you there and brings you back in perfect travel comfort.

## PEREMPTORY LIFE SENTENCE IS BASIS OF WARDEN'S PLAN

Certain Punishment Advocated With Individual Treatment Permitting Commutation or Pardon After 20 Years

*Penological study and research has proved that capital punishment is not a satisfactory deterrent to crime. The need for educating the public in the failure of the present time-worn system and to the alternative for the future is discussed in a series of three articles, of which this is the last, written for The Christian Science Monitor by Lewis E. Lawes, prison administrator for 20 years and warden of Sing Sing Prison for the last five years. The first and second articles were published May 17 and 23.*

By LEWIS E. LAWES  
Warden of Sing Sing Prison

SING SING, N. Y., May 21—No problem in the world today is more vital than the problem of the successful treatment of homicide. In the registration area of the United States, in 1921, there were 7545 homicides. In the entire United States there were certainly no less than 10,000 homicides, and each year the total mounts to this amazing figure.

Through inertia, through conservatism, through lack of understanding, we still cling blindly to capital punishment over a very wide area of the Nation. Despite many indications which point to the positive failure of the supreme penalty as a deterrent to homicidal crime, we retain our faith in its efficacy.

The fact that we have today in the United States, and have had for years, a homicide rate that is far higher than exists in any other civilized nation, long since ought to have caused grave doubts to thoughtful persons everywhere of the effectiveness of this method of punishment.

That this awakening has not occurred sooner, has not been more wide-spread, has been due, partly, to lack of knowledge of the real facts. Unfortunately, it has been due also to unwillingness to learn, to the fact that there are so many persons asleep to all progressive, forward movements.

We have had to contend with the natural conservatism of the legal profession. Lawyers have much to do with our lawmaking, and the functioning of legal processes is entirely in their hands. By training they are led to follow precedent; new forms; new departures, experiments are naturally abhorrent to them. As a class they are loath to try anything new, anything that has not the sanction of long usage.

However, we see many evidences of the awakening of public interest in this problem. What is imperatively needed, the task to which we must devote our efforts, is to secure the widest and most thorough investigation of actual conditions and to broadcast the results. It is only in this way that we can overcome the conservatism and inertia which now retard this movement.

Without comprehensive data we cannot arrive at a true realization of how slight a deterrent the supreme penalty has been in the past and is today. It is very unfortunate that there are no uniform judicial statistics for the Nation as a whole, statistics which present comprehensive and accurate information, state by state, regarding the number of homicides, of indictments, of judicial proceedings, convictions, acquittals and sentences.

### Two Codes of Justice

We need to secure complete data covering the number of murders committed in each state; how many were acted upon judicially and resulted in indictments; how many were brought to trial and with what results? We should have at once a survey of the whole field to secure this information.

In addition there should be installed a federal bureau by which data of this character in the future may be collected from the various states, classified, tabulated and issued for the use and education of the public.

In the study of this problem and of the remedy which must be found, certain aspects present themselves which perhaps are not considered ordinarily, but which have a direct bearing on the solution. A serious defect in our application of capital punishment is the inequality with which it is applied to the rich and to the poor.

The defendant of wealth and position, of influence, seldom goes to the electric chair. Through good counsel, through legal technicalities and delay, through influence, he manages to escape; while the man who is friendless and destitute pays the extreme penalty.

This statement is borne out by an examination of the data concerning the men who have been executed in New York State during the last 30 years. Not only is this true, but many murderers have been executed who were medically, if not legally, insane. There are many border line cases—men who, if they had not committed the particular crime, if they had remained in the outside population, sooner or later would have given evidence of insanity.

Murderers may be divided roughly into two groups. First, those who are the usually normal dependable type, who in a moment of great mental stress commit the crime and who are, except for that one moment of their lives, normal individuals.

Second, the abnormal type, including those really insane, the border line cases, the defectives and moral delinquents and those with low mentality.

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ings of the prisoner shall be applied to the support of his dependents and to the support of the dependents of his victim, to be apportioned in the discretion of the superintendent of prisons.

We have here a punishment that is in accord with modern criminological methods, one that is possible of application with certainty and celerity; a punishment that presents opportunity for individualization of treatment. From these very attributes it possesses deterrent force.

### RELEASE FROM JAIL ASKED BY GROSSMAN

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27—Philip Grossman, former Chicago alumnus, now held in confinement for contempt of court upon order of

## TWILIGHT TALES

### Chin-Chin's Trip to New York

NANCY and David were planning to come down from the North Country for a visit to Grandmother in the great, noisy city of New York. There was much excitement in getting ready, and in the midst of it came a letter from "Grand," as the children loved to call her, saying that there

buses, and the long trip by a great wide river began.

There was one chance to be made on the journey, and a kind colored porter helped them with their bags and baggage, to a waiting, red-capped porter. And there at the crowded gate, was dear old "Grand" beaming a warm welcome to the three all-day travelers; and waiting upstairs on the noisy street was "Gramps" in the good old car that was to take them now to the great house on the heights, by the river, where everybody was going to have a glorious time, as the little visitors knew.

### WESTERN FARMERS PROTEST

WINNIPEG, Man., May 22 (Special Correspondence)—The Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of western Canada, has made a strong protest against the new Canadian Tariff Act.

The council says in its letter to F. B. Carvell, chairman of the Railway Board,

that the new classification raises the rating of hundreds of different commodities, thus increasing the freight rates on these commodities. Although

these are also market conditions proposed, these are outweighed by the volume of increases proposed, it is de-

cided.

### Washington Observations

Washington, May 27  
THE Right Rev. James E. Freeman, Bishop of Washington, sailed for Europe Saturday, to go six or seven weeks. He plans to tour the cathedral cities of France, Belgium, and Great Britain, in the order named, in the interest of the National Cathedral at Washington. Dr. Freeman's renown as a preacher and orator long since crossed the Atlantic. He has had many invitations to speak while on the other side, and will avail himself of some of them. At London he will meet an old friend of Twin Cities days, Frank B. Kellogg, Ambassador, who was practicing law in St. Paul while Dr. Freeman was in the midst of a brilliant rectorate at St. Mark's, Minneapolis.

♦ ♦ ♦

First hand news of the "American situation" in Japan will shortly be brought to Washington by Frederick Moore, since 1922 foreign counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Tokyo. He is returning to the United States to become the American attaché of the Japanese embassy in Washington, exchanging places with another American, Dallas D. L. McGraw, who has just reached Tokyo.

Mr. Moore, a newspaperman, knows the Far East like a book. Once he represented the Associated Press at Peking. It was in that capacity that he scored a celebrated "scoop" by capturing exclusive news of Japan's Twenty-One Demands on China. He is a Louisianian, and a Harvard man.

♦ ♦ ♦

Joseph H. Himes, president of Washington's new golf club, the Congressional Country Club, once represented William McKinley's famous Canton district in Congress. He began as a cinder pitman in the Ohio steel mills and ended up as president of one of the biggest of them. Nowadays, when not found in de-lux country clubs, he is a Washington real estate magnate.

F. W. W.

partment. Four successive secretaries of state, Messrs. Lansing, Bryan, Colby and Hughes, until this session unsuccessfully urged passage of such a measure. It just missed enactment in the Sixty-Seventh Congress. Now, at length, it is about to become law. It will place the diplomatic and consular service for the first time on something approximating a professional basis.

Young men, with actual assets henceforward will find some inducement to enter the foreign service as a career, because of better pay and more assured future. Robert Peet Skinner, Consul-General at London, has been a long-time crusader for the Rogers bill, too. In recent times, J. Butler Wright, third assistant secretary of state, has done effective work for re-

form.

♦ ♦ ♦

In order to convey an impression of the significance of Borregaard in Norwegian industry it may be mentioned that last year's cellulose production at Borregaard corresponds to 75 per cent of Norway's total cellulose export in the same year.

Up to 1918 Borregaard was owned by the Kellner Partington Paper Pulp Company, Ltd. At that time it was taken over by the Norwegian stock company Borregaard. Its capital was 50,000,000 kroner, later increased to 75,000,000 kroner. This transaction is characterized as the greatest national task which Norway has performed during the war, and Borregaard is now looked upon as a national enterprise.

In order to convey an impression of the significance of Borregaard in Norwegian industry it may be mentioned that last year's cellulose production at Borregaard corresponds to 75 per cent of Norway's total cellulose export in the same year.

♦ ♦ ♦

Impending signature by the President of the Rogers bill for reorganization of the United States foreign service represents a personal victory, after more than 10 years of missionary work, for Wilbur J. Carr, director of the Consular Bureau of the State De-

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## THE RADIO PAGE

## ALTERED HONEYCOMB COIL USED AS SECONDARY OF TRANSFORMER

## Efficient Transformer of Air Core Type, Compact and Easily Made, to Be Used in Reflex Series

Meet some little friends that you will have occasion to work with for some time to come, for these little fellows will be used in all the reflex sets we are going to explain for construction, on this page. They may look difficult to make, but they are the easiest we have ever handled.

These will be called the "special transformers." The problem was to get an efficient transformer of the air core type that would still be very compact and easy to construct. Various forms were tried, and it finally narrowed down to spiderweb from among the existing forms.

Still we felt that something better was possible, and after several experiments hit upon this type. We took a 75-turn honeycomb coil and unwound 10 turns, leaving 65 turns. This constitutes the secondary of the transformer. Around this we wrapped a piece of fibre cardboard, or strong bristol board cut to the width of the coil, and held it in place by wrapping the primary tightly directly over it.

This winding is held in place with collodion. For the transformer to the left we used 40 turns of No. 28 D. C. C. wire for the primary and for the one on the right we used six turns, although this is open to experiment. We have used up to 10 with good results.

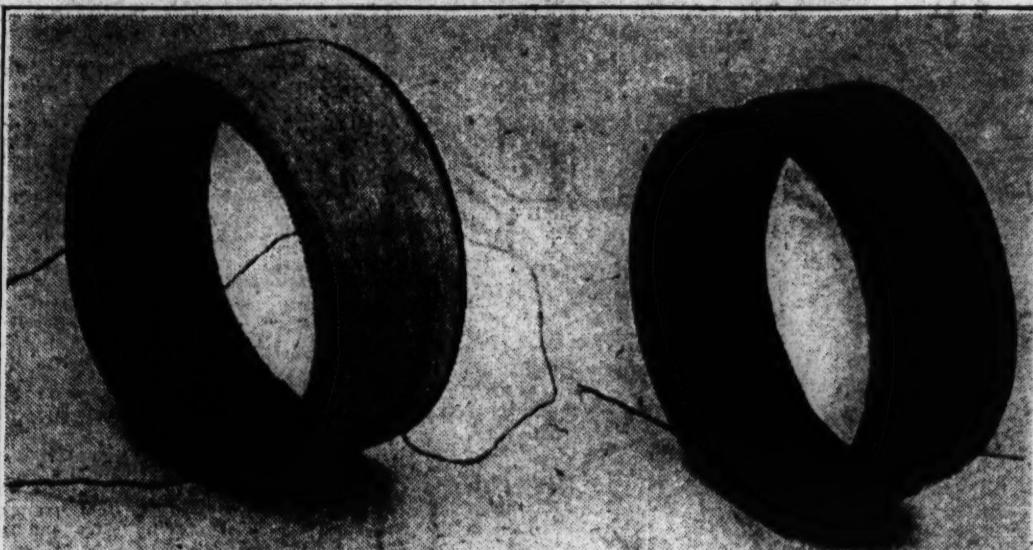
Care should be used in winding transformer number one to see that the cardboard is left wide enough to handle all the turns plus thereon. Better to cut it too wide and trim down afterward than to cut it too narrow and discover that you have more turns

## IDENTIFYING PLAN IS SET BY A. R. R. L.

A new system of identifying messages relayed by members of the American Radio Relay League is announced in the June number of *QST*, the official publication of this organization of amateurs. In explaining the plan, F. H. Schnell, traffic manager,

Beginning at midnight on the first day of each year, a new series of numbers shall be started at each station. This series is to cover the en-

## Special Transformers for the Reflexes



These Two Transformers Will Be Used in the Series of Reflex Sets to Be Described on This Page. The Secondaries Consist of Honeycomb Coils With the Primaries Wrapped Over Them. Fiber or Bristol Board Is Used for Insulation and Mechanical Strength. They Are Very Compact and Efficient.

tire year. (For the year 1924, the new system shall become effective at midnight June 30-July 1.)

Only at stations at which messages are filed or originated shall numbers be assigned. The original number assigned to each message shall be used throughout by the intermediate stations relaying the message. No new number shall be assigned by any other station. The original number should reach the addressee just as it left the station of origin.

It will be an easy matter to trace a message of this kind by putting out a general call for information on IAW's message Nr. 13. Everybody handling it will be able to identify it without the slightest difficulty.

## World Radio Exhibition to Be Held in Vienna

By Special Cable

**Vienna, May 27** BECAUSE of growing interest in broadcasting in Austria, officials of the Vienna Autumn Fair which will be held here from September 7 to 14, announce today the inclusion of a radio exhibition on an international basis.

This first radio exhibition in Austria will bring together the latest developments in radio apparatus and will provide public performances.

An amplifier. I have a 23 plate variable condenser, a coupler and the usual grid leak. I use 45 volts on the detector and 22½ extra volts for the amplifier. I have an aerial set up in the middle of the room and down the hall, but have been unable to get any other station than WEAF. These powers are from my windows. Every afternoon cutting my aerial down to three feet I still get WEAF all over the dial. When this station is on I can get WEAF more selectively. How can I make my set more selective?—B. B. Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Ans.) You are in an unfortunate location. You have a small circuit set up and these are notorious for their broad tuning. A wave trap may help you, but in such a position only a super-selective set seems to be of any advantage. We are experimenting with a set that so far shows great selectivity and sensitivity and should be ready about the 1st of June. These sets will be worthy of your consideration.

The following outline of their daily broadcast shows how completely they cover business reports:

9:00 a. m., review of yesterday's market. You can have a small circuit set up and these are notorious for their broad tuning. A wave trap may help you, but in such a position only a super-selective set seems to be of any advantage. We are experimenting with a set that so far shows great selectivity and sensitivity and should be ready about the 1st of June. These sets will be worthy of your consideration.

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## London Discusses Polish Reforms

Polish Legation Counselor Says Bank's Reserve Increases—Unemployment Is Less

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
LONDON, May 15—Poland was the subject of the evening at a "trade dinner" given here recently by the Old Colony Club. The chief speaker was Hilton Young, who was one of the two "advisors" who recently assisted Poland to reform her finances and issued the new coinage which came into circulation at the beginning of this month.

After Mr. Young had given his bearings a brief account of the recent history of Poland and described some of the problems which lay before its rulers, and the Polish Minister in London had referred to the ties which bound him and he hoped would continue to bind Great Britain and Poland together, Mr. Clechanowski, Counselor of the Polish Legation in London gave a summary of the reforms which have recently been carried out in Poland. He declared that the budget estimates showed a credit balance for the whole of 1924, that the note printing press had been stopped in February and Government borrowing given up.

Private subscribers in Poland to the new Bank of Poland had taken up 92 per cent of the shares, leaving to the Treasury only 8 per cent, instead of 40 per cent as had been expected. Mr. Clechanowski added that the bank's reserve of foreign currencies had been increased from \$2,500,000 in January to \$20,000,000 in March, in spite of the additional burden of stabilizing the Polish mark which the country was just then going through.

The capital levy, Mr. Clechanowski said, had so far yielded 78,000,000 zloties (1 zloty nominally equals 1 gold franc and the value stands today at 22 to £1). This was 20,000,000 zloties more than the official estimate. The yield of this tax for the whole year is estimated at 350,000,000 zloties. Meanwhile the first Polish foreign loan has been negotiated in Italy. The amount of the loan was 100,000,000 gold lire, bearing interest at 7 per cent. The issue of this loan was, it is stated, oversubscribed fivefold.

The Polish railways, Mr. Clechanowski continued, have been organized as an autonomous enterprise and "gold" tariffs introduced, with the result that the railways are now on a paying basis. Special railway bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent have been issued to the value of 100,000,000 zloties, 10,000,000 of which have been taken up by the public.

A contract has been given to a French group for the construction of the new Polish port at Gdynia and the work is to be completed within the next two years, payment being spread over six years. This port, Mr. Clechanowski declared, is in no sense to be regarded as a rival, but as a complement, to Danzig, the relations of which city with Poland—formerly bad—were, he said, improving.

Finally Mr. Clechanowski said that since the beginning of the year the number of state employees had been reduced by 29,000 and it was intended to reduce them by another 30,000. It was not clear from Mr. Clechanowski's statement whether this reduction was in part due to the transfer of the railways from state management. The total unemployment, however, decreased between January and March from 113,000 to 97,000.

## KINGSTON, JAMAICA, WANTS TO ESTABLISH TELEPHONE SYSTEM

JAMAICA, B. W. I., May 19 (Special Correspondence)—The Jamaica Government is now advertising for tenders to establish and operate a modern telephone system and exchange within an area of some 188 square miles, consisting of the newly constituted corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrew, population some 120,000. The license will run for 40 years, and will be an exclusive one, giving the licensees the sole right to establish a public telephone within the area named, but requiring them to provide for the use of their lines in connection with any trunk or all-island telephone system which the Government decides on establishing. To secure "reasonable" rates for the public, the Government will legislate to establish a telephone charges committee to regulate these rates.

There is a telephone company (local) operating at present in a part of the area, under a license dating

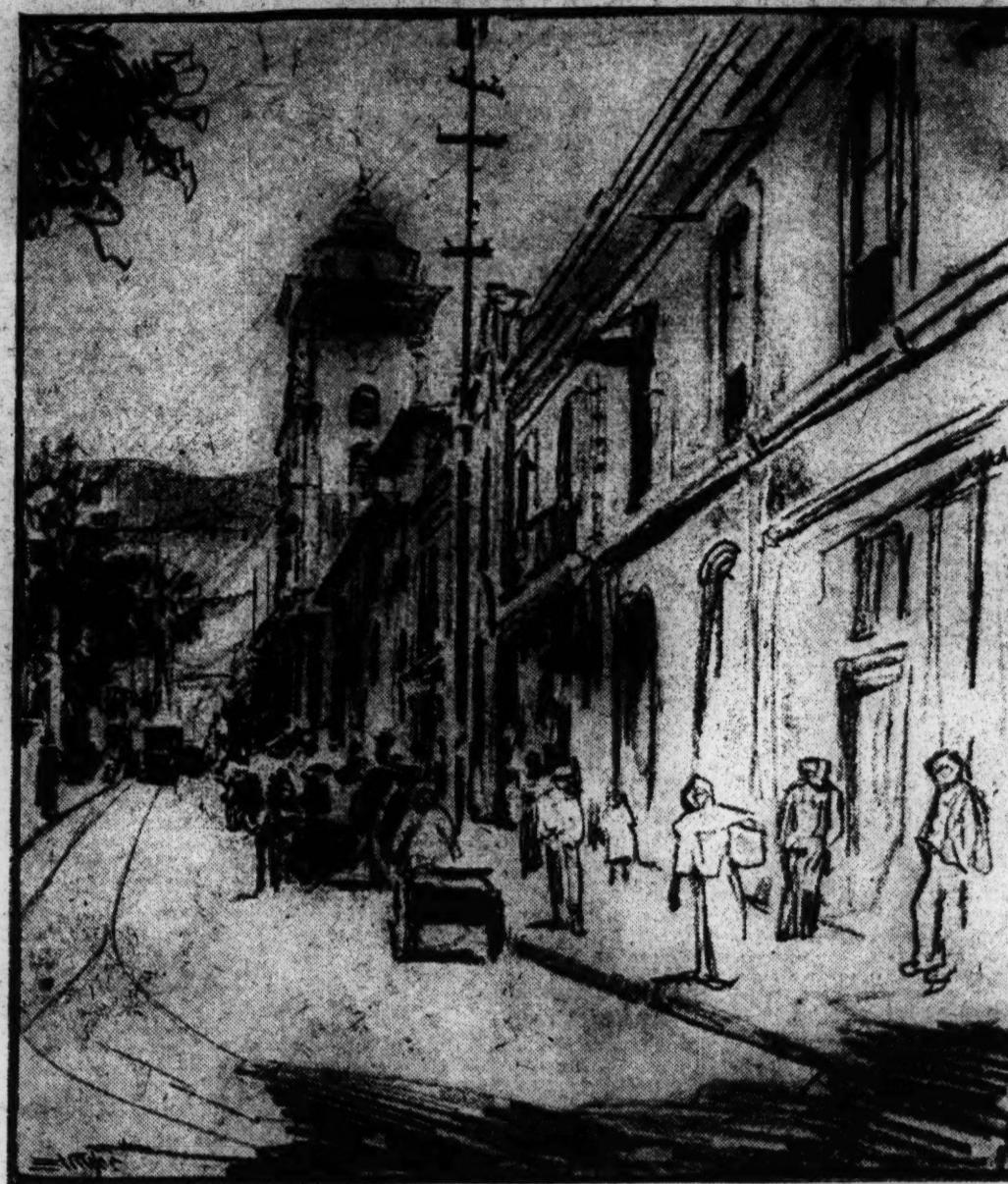
## Fresher by a Day

Delivering milk fresher by a day to all Philadelphia is a remarkable Scott-Powell achievement. Our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks bring the milk from the farms to the city in FOUR HOURS—enabling us to pasteurize, bottle and deliver the finest quality milk produced fresher by a day.

45th and Parrish Streets  
Philadelphia  
Telephone Preston 1920

SCOTT-POWELL  
**AMILK**

## Cathedral and Street Scene in Venezuelan Capital



## VENEZUELAN DIGNITY-SHELVED IN DEALING WITH OIL COMPANIES

### Profound Governmental Ceremonies Fail to Obtain When Petroleum Matter Is Under Consideration

By WALLACE THOMPSON

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 1—Venezuela is Latin-American to paraphrase a famous bon mot. By which it may be taken that they are the most charming people imaginable to meet and talk with, and that they are at the same time deeply concerned with one great quest, of an opportunity to get the better, in one way or another, of the haughty foreigner.

It may be taken also as meaning that they have imposed upon themselves a powerful dictatorship, a Government which achieves peace at any cost, and at the same time they have the most lofty and beautiful idealism which, however, as history shows, would express itself in another dictatorship if this one were overthrown. Or that, having political hegemony, they have mixed the economic past, present and future so inextricably with that political hegemony that peace has come to mean the apparent strangulation of business and political and fiscal chaos the great hope of all simple business men, because it would leave business alone.

All this is Latin-American, and all this is Venezuela. The government has adapted itself with astonishing and delightful effectiveness to the problems of the new era of petroleum development here, and at the same time has preserved intact the most elaborate and clumsy system of registration and espionage on the foreigner which was ever invented in the cloisters of any Phillip II in history.

#### Oil Companies Revered

Registration, questioning, hours of waiting in lines to bow profoundly to officials and to pay them diminutive sums of money for colored stamps to put on your passport—all this survives, to the great development of the much esteemed characteristic of patience. It happens in every port of Venezuela, almost in every town, for at every turn you sign papers giving your name, profession and the place to which you go. And yet at the same identical moment all this is being cast glibly to the winds through the special and friendly consideration which is being given to everything and everybody connected with the oil business.

Between the Nationalist and Labor parties, however, there was a vast difference. Labor stood for Socialism and equality in everything, while the other stood for the Republican flag. Their only object in uniting was to break up the South African Party. They wanted to rule, and the interest of the country was subordinate to that. South African women should clearly understand what each party stood for, and support the one that was best for the country. The one that she felt was standing altogether, and first and foremost, for the welfare of the country, was the South African Party. It was true that women had not yet the vote, but they could do much through right influence and by getting the men to vote.

It is all significant and typical, as is the life of this capital. Here one sees really great paintings, encouraged, as painting has ever been, under the

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## A Mediterranean Zigzag

By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

"I HOPE today we do not find such savages as at Mersina," remarks my bumptious Rumanian cabin-mate as the *Paradiso* puffs around a rocky corner of the island of Cyprus. "I assure you that all they wished at Mersina was baksheesh. They will kiss hand and foot for a Turkish pound. Their greed is something enormous. I will tell you an experience..."

But the *Paradiso* rounds its corner, and here before us is the harbor of Larnaka with its buildings refracting their light tones into the shadows, and here is the circuit of hills back of the town. Surprisingly alike, many of these cities of the far-Mediterranean.

The young American relief workers, who embarked at Mersina, wish to go ashore with the rest of us. But no. "You are too freshly from Turkey, rules the bewhiskered gentleman who represents the port control, 'we cannot allow'."

A burst of laughter rises from American throats. "Do you think we want to steal your island?"

The controller smiles pleasantly, for America is a great country. "No, certainly no." Nevertheless we cannot allow," he adds.

So the foursome—Frye of Harvard, the stolid Miss Dickey, Mlle. "Sorbonne" of that ilk, and I, spring lightly or stumble, as is our wont, into one of the small boats which swarm like water bugs beside the *Paradiso*, and depart for a scant half-hour's investigation of the shore.

Cyprus has an area of 3584 square miles and contains 250,000 inhabitants. At some far distant time—even before the legendary history of the Phrygians and Trojans began—the island was undoubtedly connected by an isthmus with the mainland of Asia Minor, for it is traversed by ranges of mountains which run parallel with the great Taurus range that looms up beyond the foothills of Mersina.

### A Turbid History

Its immediate history is one of political turmoil and subjugation. "What language do you speak here?" I ask the boatman. "All language," he replies—representing a state of affairs which will seldom be found in any but a much-conquered nation. Many of the Cypriot natives, indeed, speak a smattering of Greek, French, English, Turkish, Arabic, and Russian!

Apparently it was not always thus. An Egyptian papyrus of about 1100 B. C. tells us that one, Wen Amon, a Theban priest who came to Cyprus on a Phenician ship, was not able to make himself understood to the natives in Phenician! (But at the same time we must not forget the American in a Paris restaurant who asked his waiter, "Parlez-vous français, garçon?" and the other's answer, "Not zo Amerikan kind, monsieur.")

It is, however, at least tolerably certain that Sargon, king of the Assyrians, captured Cyprus in 715 B. C. Ten years later came an invasion by the Persians; and in 480 B. C., 150 Cypricote ships with crews complete were drafted into the great Persian fleet for service under Xerxes against the Greeks.

The Greeks turned the tables by taking Cyprus shortly after. Then followed the Persians, the Greeks again, independence, Alexander the Great, Ptolemy I, Rome (with Cato and Cicero as proconsuls), and in 45 A. D., Saul of Tarsus, who had now changed his name, and carried a message of greater power than all these.

The domination of the island by foreigners continued. The East Roman Empire, the Arabs, Richard of the Lion Heart, the Knights Templar, the Venetian Republic, the Turks, and now, the administration by the British.

This rather astounding march of nations has left distinct traces upon the language of Cyprus. While the natives habitually speak a modern Greek, their speech still retains many examples of the Greek of the Iliad, of the French and Italian of the Middle Ages, and of Turkish.

### Larnaka

Arriving by the inevitable small boat at the landing stage, we engaged a cab and drove through the town which stretches over the flat site of the ancient Phenician town of Kition—no trace of which remains. The modern avenues are broad and well shaded by magnificent pepper trees whose fern-like leaf-groups spray charmingly out like green foam into the blue of the Mediterranean sea.

We drive out to the famous government salt lakes which lie half a mile beyond the town. The water has dried off, leaving the salt upon the white surface of the ground glittering in intolerable brightness under the sky. A small caravan—donkeys laden with salt bags—comes across the nearer lake, as vividly black against the glaring whiteness as silhouettes cut from black velvet. A flashing memory from something in the Arabian Nights. All Baba, perhaps...

When we descend from the carriage near the landing stage, we ascertain that Cyprus has one thing of its own. It has its own currency—although even that bears the profiles of the rulers of England. We have no money of Cyprus, so we present a Turkish pound to the driver. He utters a howl of protest. "This—only two bob eight!"

Gradually, with the help of an enormous crowd that gathers, we elicit the

information that a Turkish pound is twopence less than we have promised the driver. Unfortunately, we have in our pockets only some more Turkish pounds. To give him all of a second one would be unethical. How to get it changed into Turkish money? We don't want the change of Cyprus, for that is good only upon the island itself.

A youth who speaks somewhat better English than the others seizes the Turkish bill and dashes up the street.

"He finds," someone assures us. But at the same moment, the *Paradiso* lying half a mile out in the harbor, emits a faint warning bellow. Leaving Frye to wait for the change, we turn and assist Miss Dickey, who is not a fast walker, toward the small boat at the end of the pier. We arrive at the small boat and lower Miss Dickey into it. Mlle. Sorbonne and I follow. The boatmen cast off; and now, holding to the pier only by boat hooks—which in this case are also tenterhooks—we await Frye.

Three minutes pass. Four, five, six. We hear a rumor that the youth who went after the change has absconded. "Perhaps he must go for the money to another city," says Mlle. Sorbonne, curling her soft lip a little scornfully. Whatever manner of place this is, it certainly is not Paris.

At last Frye comes on the run, jumps the gap between the boat and the dock, and we are off, racing down the wind with the port gunwale just slapping the sea.

A few moments later, we clamber excitedly aboard the *Paradiso*.

But the *Paradiso* only sighs and rolls gently over to her other side.

She has just decided not to leave for another full hour...

## Bringing Home the Wash

RESTFULNESS lies in the contemplation of the direct simplicity of peasant life. Laborious, from the American point of view, to be sure, but how free from all the complex mechanisms of American life, created in the hope of saving time. It matters not.

How simple is this matter of the wash! No waiting about for a laundry boy who does not arrive. No fussing over a bundle which does not return when promised, or proves to have the



From the Block Print by Anne Merriman Pack  
The Old Gateway at Orvieto

way. At the end of day they will be gathered up, and with trays of fresh clean clothes on their heads, the women who have spent their washday in the fresh air and sunshine in merry converse with their friends, will return to their little stone houses. The erect and stately carriage gained by this constant balancing of weights on the head, is something to be envied. The old women will go about in the most unconcerned manner balancing a heavy water jug, or even a load of hay. While a peasant girl, striding along straight as an arrow under the weight of a great decorative copper water jar, with her strong fine body, her rich color, topped by the warm gleam of copper in the sunlight, is a thing of beauty.

**TALY** abounds in interesting gateways. Here in the ancient Etruscan town of Orvieto there are many, dating from Roman days on to the Middle Ages. The memory of the fierce old times hangs over them still—in their great thickness, in the immense blocks of stone piled so solidly one on another. No wonder they withstood the assaults of armies, of flame and sword and catapult, so valiantly. One feels that even now at any minute a drawbridge might be pulled up and great gates clang shut. Instead of which a peaceful peasant stroll in leisurely fashion through the deep archway, accompanied by his little brother, the patient, burden-bearing donkey; while below spreads a serene pattern of valley and hill, olive grove and red-roofed farm, glowing under the clear light of the Italian sky.

## Those Little Anglo-Indians

By GEORGE CECIL

**T**HE English child who is born in India, though its parents are as white as the driven snow, is—to all intents and purposes—a little Indian. Long before baby has learned to talk, it lisps the Hindustani equivalent for Papa and Mamma and its earliest chatter is framed in the same language. A few years later the odds are that its habits and ideas have become more Oriental than European. "Why?" is your query. O surprised and scandalized reader... Because mother's joy is brought up amongst native servants. The "ayah" talks to, and admonishes, her charge in Hindustani, the other colored domestics following suit. In all probability the headstrong one will, despite dire threats, play with the black children, even preferring their undesirable society to that of boys and girls of its own nationality.

"And the result? More or less unprintable..."

### The Misguided "Ayah"

The "ayah," though often a devoted nurse, mistakes pampering for kindness. When obstreperous Baby, as the result of bad temper, bellows and kicks, Moti (in India most women and cats are named Moti, meaning "pearl"), instead of forcibly correcting the self-willed creature, spoils it. Or, worse still, she quiets the fractious infant with a tiny opium pill, a speck which is very bad for the child's mentality. Nor do her iniquities stop here, since she loses no chance of giving in to the "babas." Should Baby cry for the moon, it would be made to leave the heavens—could Moti accomplish this feat. In these circumstances the most skeptical reader will understand that the "ayah" scarcely is an unmixed blessing, and that the longer she is allowed to shape the child's destinies the more damage she does. Indeed, the average little Anglo-Indian whose early years have been handicapped by the native nurse's attentions is absolutely insufferable.

### "Chi-Chi!"

There are three alternatives. One can hire a half-caste nurse, who, if she is a shade better than the "ayah," teaches the child to speak a frightful jargon entitled "chi-chi." This quaint dialect consists of misplaced English

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words pronounced with a most appalling accent, which in after years cannot be shaken off. It clangs like a burr; like 50,000 burrs rolled into one. Nor is it easy to obtain the services of a half-caste nurse, for she comes of a race which hates work in any shape or form.

The second alternative is to import a nurse from England. This, however, is a costly undertaking in more ways than one, for, apart from the high wages demanded and the cost of her passage to India, she probably will marry the first white man who aspires to her heart and hand. Consequently, those who can afford the luxury, and who can nerve themselves to the wrench, send their children to England soon after they are short-coated. Sometimes the mother accompanies them, returning to India and her husband; upon the babes being installed in their new home, and periodically visiting them to see how they are getting on.

As may be imagined, the semi-detached ménage is extremely expensive and as the father (who pays the piper) rarely leaves India, he scarcely knows his Jacks and Jills by sight.

### Schools in India.

Anglo-Indian parents who are unable to have their children brought up at "Home" send them to a local school, or to an establishment in one of the various "hill stations." Such schools, however, leave a good deal to be desired, for they are packed with half-castes, while the tone is anything but desirable. So unpromising is the material that few public school and university men care to teach them, unless, of course, they are unhappy serfs who, having failed at all trades, cannot afford to be particular.

Nor are the girls' schools much better, owing to the class of pupil to be found there. And even under the most favorable conditions, the child becomes hopelessly Indianized. At first this may not be particularly noticeable. But when the Indian-reared boys and girls are old enough to go out into the world, the difference between an English and an Anglo-Indian upbringing is too evident.

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Compensations

Although living in India has become, comparatively dear, children who are brought up there enjoy certain luxuries which would be denied them in England—unless they have had the forethought to choose their parents wisely. They may, for example, ride to their hearts' content, ponying being more or less cheap,

while the wages of the "sais" (native groom) are far from being exorbitant. Tennis generally may be had for the asking. Many a little Anglo-Indian, in short, is an excellent shot; and a kicking pony cannot upset him. But in other respects—well, alas and alack...

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## THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Interior Decoration and Silver

New York Special Correspondence  
A TIME rushes forward, life's background necessarily deepens, each generation spreading its achievement on the face of the expanding world. In every generation men say truly, "never before have the sources of art been so rich." They might add as truly, "and never again will they be so meager," for the years that are coming will be heirs of all which has come down to us and to it will be added what we ourselves find out and do.

In studying the interiors and the harmonizing "silver" by the Gorham Company which have been on exhibition during May at the Art Center, one feels how numerous, how richly varied and how adaptable are the sources from which the designers have drawn, and also how greatly present work, because of its flexibility and freshness, is enriching the derivations of the future.

Into the main gallery five rooms have been built and each one shows how a home today may select from the past a decorative motif and from it develop a new composition. Not mainly the motif but the working out of the motif, the new thing, engages our interest.

## A Queen Anne Library

This matter is strikingly exemplified in the Queen Anne library done by Miss Gheen Inc. The furniture and silver are delightfully harmonious and complementary, but they are not mindlessly confined to the forms of the Queen Anne period. For instance, a Louis XV book of Chinese derivation stands slim and obelisk-like in one corner, and the silver is not "Queen Anne" but modern—and it is not only much lower than the English designs of the early eighteenth century, but more consonant with the lines of the furniture of that period.

It was this matter of harmonizing the silver with the room, of finding the same or complementary lines and surfaces which engaged the attention of the decorators and gives a particular value to the exhibit. Silver has again become the vogue, and we are grateful for this exposition of how to choose it wisely in relation to our interiors and how to group it effectively in relation to its own design.

Walnut was the wood of the Queen Anne period, and the beauty of its texture was revealed by polished surfaces which replaced the heavy carvings of the oak period. The strong, gracious curve of the cabriole leg grew into popularity and inverted-bowl turnery above claw or ball feet. It is seemly, then, that silver in such surroundings should find its interest in simple surfaces whose charm lies in curves, planes, and reflections. This sympathy of contour is beautifully achieved by Miss Gheen. Furthermore, the gleam and flash of the silver in this room is like that of white diamonds among amber and chalcedony.

One of the very beautiful pieces is a settee with tied X-shaped stretchers and upholstered in a mouse-colored fabric sumptuously embroidered with a large design of flowers and leaves in brown, blues, yellow and white. This hand-worked fabric is duplicated in the curtains which are hung without a valance with a gilt molding which corresponds to the stretchers of the settee. There is a high-back chair rich with marquetry, two pie-crust tables and a fine walnut tray table. The clock of Chinese derivation from the time of Louis XV, of black and gold lacquer, finds companionship in a pair of amusing Chinese dogs of green and tawny porcelain and two creamy Chinese vases surmounted by black figures. The electric light sconces are fascinating, showing the long sinuous curve of a strange bird's neck, terminating in his out-thrust head with open bill. The color scheme of the room is admirably summed up in the painting of a dusky Moon with a white parrot showing a red-tipped crest, and a white and tawny sparrow.

## A French Dining Room

Mrs. Kenneth Torrance, has done a French dining room of no special period. Much of the table silver, however, which is at once exquisite and stately, is of the Maintenon design, always distinguishable by its border wreath, and in this case richly engraved in panels with arabesques. It would be impossible more clearly to echo in silver the elegance and the distinctness of the furnishings. The yellow curtains of brocaded damask loop back rather high up; the lighting brackets sparkling with pendants of red and white glass; the pale wood of the chairs with their corn-colored upholstery and the pale harmonizing consoles are very French as is the soft powder-blue of the walls and the harmoniously faded carpet. The blooming hyacinths, however—pink, mauve, blue, white—which bring into the room the feeling of a garden just outside and set all the colors within singing, are an American touch.

The dining table is of great interest and is particularly satisfying to the eye which finds a round table too restless, a square one too obvious, a rectangular design too extreme, and the usual oblong monotonous. This top



Photograph by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

*Such a French Dining-Room as This Would Give Pleasure in an American Home  
The Apartment Does Not Represent One Period but the Charm of Several, and Then Throws Over the Result an American Gaiety. The Decorator Is Miss Gheen, Inc., and the Silver Is by the Gorham Company*

leaves are curved in and then out again in a manner pleasing to follow. Moreover, the surface is very delicately marbled showing on near view thin veins of yellow in its dark brown. At a distance this produces merely an effect of curiously mellow color.

## A Jacobean Dining Room

This room by McBurney and Underwood reaches back to a remoter social mood than do the others. We find ourselves with dark oak and rough plaster. The silver is heavy and elaborately hand-tooled. It is displayed not on the dining table but on the open shelves of an interesting and massive cabinet, where its grouping expresses the individuality of each piece and the harmony between them. On the top shelf stands a fish platter alone; on the next shelf two fine jugs lead the eyes outward; below them, still with spreading lines, are placed two cream jugs between which rises the top of a truly wonderful loving cup of splendid proportions and ornament which dominates the lower shelf between two bowls flanked by two large candlesticks. The design of this cup belongs to the year 1550. The symmetry, the restfulness, the interest of the arrangement is worthy of the intrinsic beauty of the pieces and expresses the dignity of the apartment.

Over the stone mantel hangs a contemporary portrait of Queen Elizabeth, quite simple and girlish; and opposite her, above a fine old chest with ball and claw feet is spread on the wall an authentic Gobelin tapestry. The iron sconces are a fine touch and with them humorous camel-

like heads add a note of naivete to the rather sober room, which, otherwise, acquires its only gayety from the red velvet of the chairs with their low twisted legs and the matching runner which spans the old gate-leg dining table.

## A Late Colonial Room

Here the walls become not only a background but a decorative feature. The paper is a warm gray and ornamented with two motives arranged directly over one another and separated by a conventional figure. The designs represent a man under a tree and a woman milking a cow. The landscape behind them gives a touch of apple-green which is charming against the gray. A single candle burns in each sconce against an oblong mirror framed in pewter. The dining table is a beautiful Sheraton of mahogany and satin wood, as is a corner console. The sideboard is a Sheraton piece in red mahogany and decorously carries its lovely burden of Edgeworth silver. In choosing this

period Miss Ruth L. Sparks has approached particularly close to the American heart and taste.

Standing within the modern breakfast room by Miss Agnes Bowman we give ourselves a shake as if to get rid of clinging impressions and so to come freshly to an altogether different atmosphere. Shadows from the days of Tudors and Stuarts, from the times of le Grand Monarque, and of colonial ripening are in the way when they creep into a setting so modern in feeling. True, this room borrows from directory styles but it transmutes them exuberantly. The deep-salmon pink chairs with their black ornaments, the ivory and green side table (directo-  
rily though it is) the black and green candle sconces against the gray landscape paper and the dynamic lines of



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the silver service, which is of the Etruscan design, and even the red geraniums and the pink peonies which live and sing together with resolving dissonances, all express a generation afraid of nothing but dullness and gifted to say vividly new things that are worth while.

## An Expert Porcelain Restorer

**N**OW and again a new career for women is discovered. Today in London there is a young woman, Miss Sylvia Gye, who is engaged in the occupation of restoring priceless enamel and porcelain. To the uninitiated this would seem to be merely a matter of riveting together broken bits, but the work entails entirely different methods. It is an exclusive art.

Two valuable pieces of Colebrookdale porcelain smashed into 68 bits! Restoration seemed hopeless; but under the skilled fingers of Miss Gye the minute pieces were put together again, and the vase appeared as perfect as it was originally. Tiny flower petals and fragments of small leaves, in fact every detail of the two original Colebrookdale pieces was restored so that the accident seemed incredible. The alabaster handle of the vase was entirely renewed; the delicate flowers carved precisely as they were in the first place. Even recoloring was exact. And now that the two pieces are whole again, they can be used and cleaned as usual. There are no unsightly rivets used in the restoration—only the materials from which Colebrookdale is made. Miss Gye's success is a striking example of what a woman may do when she makes use of the sensitive touch of her fingers, and combines this gift with infinite patience and exhaustive knowledge of art.

When the inspiration came to follow this unusual career, Miss Gye found that her path to success was strewn with impediments. Only a few men could, or would, teach her the methods of this technical art-trade. Private lessons and long hours of practice were necessary, but she persisted in attaining proficiency in her chosen work. From the beginning it proved to be an absorbing occupation. She regards each task of restoration as an exacting work of art. Monotony is entirely absent, for she is never called upon to undertake two identical tasks. At least a month is required to complete the restoration of one article, but Miss Gye feels amply rewarded in the perfection of her work and the substantial fee tendered in recognition of her skill.

Miss Gye says that any woman possessing the training and necessary qualifications for this profession can become successful provided she remembers to omit her own personality in doing her work. "Restoration" is literal, and means making the porcelain or enamel precisely as it was originally and not improving upon it.

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## The Cactus Corner of a Garden

**A** CACTUS corner adds an unusual interest to the formal beauty of the garden. In one end and at the rear of one California garden borders were piled in a natural manner and about them a thick layer of sand was laid. It was the sunniest and driest part and afforded the cacti something like the conditions of the desert, their natural home.

In the interstices between the rocks, the creeping vines of different species of mesembryanthemum had been planted. In spring these vines were pink or purple carpets, for the flowers grew so thickly that the leaves hardly be distinguished. The purple-lilac flowered kind (Lippi Ripens) is so attractive to the bees that the swarms of them gathered about it made a merry humming kind of music. Another kind of the mesembryanthemum grew on the miniature sand dunes of the plot. This was the ice-plant with its reddish-brown foliage covered with a frostiness that resembles particles of ice. Still another species of the creeping plant growing there had thick, fleshy leaves and a very beautiful pink blossom.

Along the outer line of the cactus plot and bordering it were the Indian fig or prickly pear cacti. The foliage of these, or rather the leaves (for these, growing one out of another have no appearance of foliage), have a fantastic aspect; but the flower is very pretty and the fruit quite luscious. One species of cacti is a low, cushion-shaped plant and bears large beautiful flowers of a yellowish rose color that are fringed. The flowers are followed by bright red seeds that are almost as attractive as the flowers. Another kind bears ivory white thorns along with its gorgeous blossoms. The cacti plants all are characterized by showy blooms of creamy texture and vivid color. The foliage, too, is odd and interesting, and best of all, they thrive with little or no care. They like a sandy or rocky soil and all of the sun they can get.

In the cactus plot were several species of yucca, for these plants are much like cacti and thrive under the same conditions. There was one species that was in bloom when I visited the garden and it was a sight to be remembered. From the midst of the long, lance-shaped leaves growing close to the ground sprang a great stalk that was covered with great creamy white bells. There were, perhaps, a hundred blossoms on the stalk, and many more appear on this yucca when it grows wild.

There was one species of yucca that grows into a small tree, with a bunch of the characteristic leaves at the top. This bears the bell-shaped flowers and they are very fragrant. Another was a low-growing tree that sprawled its limbs into fantastic shapes that looked like snakes, for they were covered with scales. The bell-shaped blooms, however, were beautiful, though a greenish yellow.

Here and there in the plot were great clumps of a glorified "hen and chickens." The red-hot poker, a plant that resembles the yuccas would, at Christmas time, its spikes of bloom would hold numbers of scarlet flowers that at a distance gave the effect of a glowing poker; hence its name.

In no spot of the garden did I linger longer than in the cactus corner, so odd was it and interesting.

## Homemade Screens

**T**O GET good ventilation, each window in the house should be screened all over in order to allow both sashes to be raised or lowered as desired. Any woman who can use her hands can make her own screens and cover them, at small cost, and if nothing happens to them they will last three years. It doesn't seem as though the cotton-screen cloth would last so long, but it will, even if left on all winter, unless a cat or dog tries to go through it or some heavy object falls into it.

Measure the height of each window and allow at least four inches extra at top and bottom for working. Buy enough netting of good quality for all the windows and also as many one-inch straps of pine or similar lumber as will be necessary. It takes four for each window, two for the height and two for the width. The lumber should be at least five-sixteenths inch thick and may be one-half inch thick. Each strip of lumber should be cut one inch shorter than the part of the window it is to occupy.

Place these strips on the floor so that their inner edges form a rectangle like the inside of the window frame. Do not nail them together. The netting is stretched over these strips and tacked down with double-headed tacks not more than 8 inches apart. The excess netting should not be trimmed off until after the screen is put in position.

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Pav. 141**DENMARK TO HAVE  
LEGAL 8-HOUR DAY**Minister for Social Welfare Says  
Constant Friction Is Absurd

COPENHAGEN, May 15 (Special Correspondence)—Mr. Borgbjerg, the Minister for Social Welfare in the new Danish Government, and who is likely to play a prominent part in their doings, has stated his intention of having the eight-hour day fixed by law. It is absurd, he said, that there should be constant friction regarding this boon, the fruit of fifty years' labor.

During the summer Mr. Borgbjerg proposes to make a close investigation of the problem of realizing, through legislation, the works' councils idea in a reasonable way. Strikes and lockouts are not always the outcome of irreconcilable contrasts. To limit the scope for warfare in economic life will insure a more stable and less costly progress of social development for the whole of the working community. One of the means is to convey knowledge to the parties of their respective conditions. Mr. Borgbjerg stated that if he could plant the seed of economic democracy, he would look upon it as one of the greatest achievements of his life.

Through organization, the laboring classes had succeeded in becoming respected and in having a say in the matter of their own conditions of work. The next step must be to allow them an insight in the ways and means of production. If mistakes are committed in the economic life, if works are mismanaged, it is not only shareholders and directors who are hit, but the existence of the employees is at stake, and sufferings in the homes of the workers result. It would be a wise act if the other classes of the community would make allowances in this direction.

Referring to the electioneering program of the Radical Left, Mr. Borgbjerg reckoned with a majority for this idea in the Folketing.

**DETROIT CITY BONDS**  
Detroit, May 27.—While the nature of conditions imposed by the city controller on bids for \$15,650,000 Detroit bonds makes final determination of the highest bidder a matter of considerable uncertainty, it is apparent that the syndicate headed by the Detroit Company is the successful highest bidder. Detroit Company bid 4% per cent. plus premium of \$32,417.

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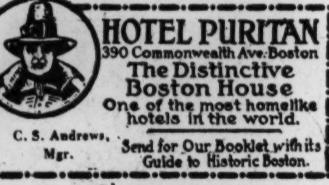
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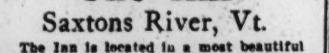
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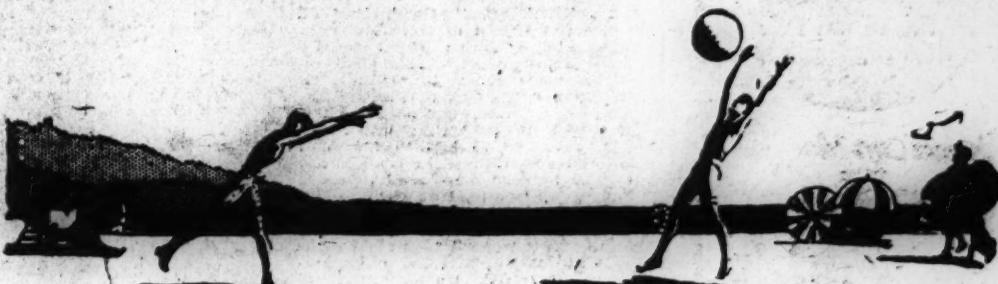
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## E. W. WILSON NEW BIG TEN CHAMPION

Dubach and Goodwillie Capture the Doubles Tennis Title From Iowa Pair

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27—Capt. E. W. Wilson '25 of University of Chicago, runner-up a year ago, won the singles championship of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association in the annual tennis tournament concluded here yesterday. The double title, left unclaimed by Wilson, was captured by M. K. Dubach and his partner, who was captured by M. K. Dubach '25 of University of Illinois.

To win the singles crown, the Maroon captain defeated Julius Sagalowsky of Butler University, former United States national boys' champion, in an evenly contested four-set match. The score was 6-2, 6-3, 6-2. Illinois captured the doubles honors when Dubach and Goodwillie outscored W. T. Swenson '25 and J. L. Butt '25 of University of Iowa, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2.

Sagalowsky, who went through the first five rounds without finding a single serious opponent, did not give up more than a set or two against him, started out as if to conquer Wilson by the same mastery. The Butler star's service was hard and accurate. By playing constantly to Wilson's backhand he won the first set at 6-3.

When Sagalowsky began the decisive set, Dubach and Wilson passed him with fast drives, and taking the net himself, scored many kills. With his accurate backhand cuts Sagalowsky kept even by scoring cross-court placements. Wilson won the set, 7-5, by hard driving.

By strengthening his service and outdriving his rival, Wilson won the third set, 6-3. Using an accurate Lawford stroke, Wilson kept Sagalowsky yawning to make returns, but the Butler star conserves his strength wisely. He concentrated on Wilson's backhand forehand. The Chico star made his errors while Sagalowsky's mistakes were by inches in calculating placements too close to the side and base lines. Wilson's driving game in the long run proved superior to Sagalowsky's cuts and placements, the deciding set falling to Chicago, 8-6. The point score:

|                   |                                 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| First Set         | 4-2 4-2 4-1 0 4-4-3-2           |
| Julius Sagalowsky | 2-4 0 4-4 2-2 6-6-3-2           |
| Second Set        | 4-6 4-4 1-6 3-4-7-4-2           |
| Julius Sagalowsky | 2-6 4-4 1-1 4-4 6-2 1-5-3       |
| Third Set         | 4-4 4-4 1-1 4-4 6-2 1-5-3       |
| Julius Sagalowsky | 2-6 4-4 1-1 4-4 6-2 1-5-3       |
| Fourth Set        | 4-5 3-4 4-4 5-1 1-2 4-4 6-5     |
| Julius Sagalowsky | 3-5 1-6 0 2 3 4-4 8-4 2-2-6-4-5 |

Illinois' steadiness won the doubles title from Iowa. Dubach and Goodwillie were matched for disposition and skill. They were equally good at the net and in the back court. Swenson was the star of the low pair, although offered the leadership of the team to Lutz. Swenson's overhead smashes which won the semifinal battle against Ohio State University, lost their surety, after losing the first set, the Illinois clearly assumed the leadership.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

—Semi-final Round

E. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated F. W. Donevan, Sagalowsky, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Final Round

E. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated Julius Sagalowsky, Butler, 3-6, 7-5, 6-5.

Doubles—Final Round

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## THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

**Playgoers Help Act "The Swan"**

HAPPY the play that dramatizes its audience. Such a play is "The Swan," by Franz Molnar. If anybody doubts that this comedy has an uncommon effect on playgoers let him try going in late at one of its performances at the Cort Theater, New York. So quickly does the performance evoke a spell that the part of the audience which has been prompted by the intrusion of the tardy, if the late comer dare to whisper to him he will be "shushed" from every quarter.

One reason for this effect may be found in the nature of Molnar's dialogue. In most plays the talk of the personages is over-simplified. They speak with the directness of children instead of obliquely as adults do when they observe the social amenities. Only the more naive characters in "The Swan" say just what they think. What the chief personages think, precisely, largely left by Molnar for the audience to conjecture. Instead of providing some witty "reasoner" in the nature of an extra character who has nothing to do with the story (his duty being to tell the audience what it is to think), the dramatist has turned the whole audience into a chorus for his play by the simple process of having his personages of a diplomatic circle talk as such people would in the course of their daily life of mild intrigue. From this indirection the audience finds pleasure in playing its rôle of finding direction out.

The curtain has been up scarcely two minutes before Molnar hints to the audience that the time has come for it to begin to play its part in this new telling of the story of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and of "Old Heidelberg," the story of the love of a commoner for a princess who must marry royalty for state and family reasons. On the stage is the family tutor, Agi, and his two charges, George and Arsene, both outspoken boys. The boys have been discussing the possibilities of the marriage of their sister, Alexandra, to Prince Albert, heir-apparent of a small European monarchy.

George—He'll marry her.  
George—Why should he?  
Arsene—Because another wants him to. And because we all want him to. Aunt Sophie, Alexandra herself, I, the professor.

George—I don't want him to marry her. Do you professor?

Arsene—There is no station so exalted that His Highness the Princess Alexandra would not grace it. The Queen, your sister, is great, and though she is . . . has been . . . and truly to me . . . to us all.

It becomes clear that Prince Albert is indifferent to Alexandra, and her mother, Beatrice, decides upon heroic though distasteful course. Albert's interest shall be aroused through another man, preferably a commoner, therefore the tutor. Father Hyacinth, wise and humorous man of the church, protests against the plan. He is concerned lest the tranquillity of Agi's life be invaded. Though he is Beatrice's brother, he puts the rights of the individual above the expediences of the aristocracy.

In this note of democracy there is another sounding of the common chord to which the whole audience responds. Thenceforth to the end of the play each playgoer interprets the action according to his taste and experience from the point of view of the effect upon Agi's inner nature of the little game of diplomatic chess in which he is being used as a pawn to be laid aside and forgotten when he has served his purpose of making Prince Albert jealous. The pleasantness of the play lies in Molnar's avoidance of any definite phrasing of the exact state of thought of Alexandra and Agi. Only at the highest point of tension do they express exactly what they think and feel. In a sense, then, the audience becomes the dramatist.

Beatrice has told Alexandra that she is to invite Agi to the farewell reception to be given that night to the Prince. She tells him that he will have to disappoint the boys with whom he was to spend the evening in the observatory.

Alexandra—in case you find the society dull, you can count on the trolley, you may come to me.

Agi—if Your Highness will allow me. Alexandra—Then, for once, perhaps you may speak to me about something else than fencing tricks. That's all you have ever spoken to me about.

It wasn't for me to choose. Your Highness.

Alexandra—You will talk to me about the stars . . . about the green star and the golden star.

At the conclusion of this conversation the first act ends on a question mark. The audience buzzes with exchanges of comment on the piquant nuances of the story, the lifelike personages, the nice! of the acting.

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**"Siegfried" on the Screen**

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 16

Fritz Lang, who in "Destry" and "Dr. Mabuse" produced two of the dozen best motion pictures yet made, has just finished his new work, "The Nibelungen." It is in two parts. The first half of the saga, "Siegfried" is now being shown (beginning May 31) at the Royal Albert Hall, where Wagner himself, with Richter conducting, performed "The Ring" almost 50 years ago. The second half, "Kriemhild's Revenge," is running in Berlin and will come to London soon.

With this picture, and its predecessor "Destry," Fritz Lang seems to assume the rôle, relinquished by Seastrom, of the most sensitive artist now working with the screen so as to make what moves or stands still thereon beautiful to look at. In "Siegfried" there are things too beautiful for words—and I mean this praise, "too beautiful for words."

To begin with, all the versions of the legend together never built up a dragon so splendid as the medieval monster in this film. Then there is a great forest through which Siegfried passes—mighty, mysterious; the very forest Adolphe Appia has taught us to look for because it shall show how a man feels in a forest. There are the Mistlands, wrapped in a magic that no stage steam can compass. There are flame fields through which Siegfried rides to the castle, with its wide rooms and white walls, and low doors; and its vast empty floors across which people move with mythical remoteness.

One other play on the Canadian bill will give its first performance on any stage, "Castles in the Air," the Christmas fantasy written by Bertram Forsyth, director of Hart House Theater. It was a dream play, a combination of pantomime and allegory. In the efforts to dramatize a child's mental processes it recalled "The Poor Little Rich Girl." There was one comic scene, for instance, where the troublesome aunt went to "Jericho," as the little dreamer had often wished she would.

The most successful productions were the English comedy, "The Younger Generation," by Stanley Houghton, and "The Bonds of Interest," by Benenvante. The revival in period costume of Astley's farce, "The Man From Blanket," proved a distinct success. Interesting though not popular were "The Tolls of Yoshiwakko," by Toraniko Kori, and "The Hostage," by Paul Claudel. The charming pantomime, "L'Enfant Prodigue," was sheer delight. The final offering of the season was a double bill consisting of Louis N. Parker's dramatization of "The Monkey's Paw," by W. W. Jacobs, and "Great Catherine," by Bernard Shaw.

The most successful productions were the English comedy, "The Younger Generation," by Stanley Houghton, and "The Bonds of Interest," by Benenvante. The revival in period costume of Astley's farce, "The Man From Blanket," proved a distinct success. Interesting though not popular were "The Tolls of Yoshiwakko," by Toraniko Kori, and "The Hostage," by Paul Claudel. The charming pantomime, "L'Enfant Prodigue," was sheer delight. The final offering of the season was a double bill consisting of Louis N. Parker's dramatization of "The Monkey's Paw," by W. W. Jacobs, and "Great Catherine," by Bernard Shaw.

At one point, when the biggest hall is crowded to receive Siegfried, a threat from the village Hagen sets its assembled figures into swift motion toward the center, and then slowly back to place again—all done like a ballet. Later in the film there is a pool rimmed with slender gleaming birch trees that rise out of ground padded with bright, still, pert little flowers that stand up as waxy as though painted on some medieval illuminated page. And several times there are fruit trees hung so heavy with big blossoms so lovingly and reverently photographed that one dares to think of Van Gogh.

Finally, Fritz Lang has made a little picture of the dream that Kriemhild dreamed—and many of us will find in this two-minute strip of film the most beautiful and significant thing that the motion picture has yet created. It is an "animated drawing" of almost abstract forms. These forms may, or may not, be traced back to their symbolical originals. The movement of the forms themselves is sufficient for the interpretation thereof. This pictured dream is the most successful use of symbolism, I think, that either stage or screen has so far devised.

Lang decided to screen the story of Siegfried as it is told in the medieval German "Das Nibelungenlied," not ac-

cording to either the earlier Norse saga or the later romantic version of Wagner. Against Wagner, in fact, it might be taken as a protest. Even the musical accompaniment will have nothing to do with "The Ring," and it is simply an unobtrusive score. Which is quite right, for the Wagnerian romanticism is definitely replaced by primitive directness, archanism, and simplicity.

Lang has accurately translated the medieval note to the screen, even to the cruelties, the crudities so dear to the old myth-makers. Nor are his characters gods, as Wagner's were, but human heroes and heroines of large stature (accentuated by the low roofed architecture) and sometimes rather mean passions. They are never seen intimately and sometimes this remoteness gives a sense of flatness to the picture because we are so used to close "characterization"; sometimes the deliberate stateliness and dignity make it seem slow to the screen-wise who have had few chances to learn what pleasure lies in watching carefully composed movements across scenes held still that their loveliness may be studied.

Lang uses his players as a painter uses models, merely asking them to pose, or pass, as he directs; and this makes them the right treatment for such antique matter. His greatest success with this method is Kriemhild, who at first is so passive and cool that one hardly notices her until she begins to grow on us, and then as the end emerges shining ready for action, like a sword drawn slowly from its sheath. The actor of Siegfried is distinctly bad when he tries to act for himself. Fortunately such bad moments occur almost entirely in the first reel, where nothing is very good, and the grimaces of Mime and the make-up of the supers are shocking. But once Siegfried has left the smithy and started into that forest, Lang, too, leaves his immaturity and works in an entirely different style; and from there on we enjoy one of those rare times when an hour or so of motion-picture screen can recall such names as Wagner, Appia, Van Gogh, Beowulf, Malory . . . and still hold its own.

V. P.

August Strindberg's Daughter,  
Karin Smirnoff, a Dramatist

STOCKHOLM, April 24 (Special Correspondence)—Karin Smirnoff's drama "Powers" has recently had its première in Hamburg at the State Theater where it had a cordial reception. The public applauded until Mme. Smirnoff appeared on the stage. The newspaper criticisms were very favorable. The Berliner "Tagblatt" remarked that "in the work of Karin Smirnoff one sees a creation where the daughter of Strindberg reveals a strange intellectual inheritance." Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mme.

AMUSEMENTS

Smirnoff declared that even she herself found it strange to see the persons of her thought-world made living in such a splendid way, for the most part just as she had imagined them.

Mme. Smirnoff combines the powerful mentality of her father with her unique. With her large head and wide brow, her likeness to her father is striking. Her eyes, which can shine with a joyous humor, for the most part seem to look beyond visible objects. As she sat in her study, lined with books that belonged to her father, above which hung portraits of her father and her mother, Siri van Essen, drawn in red crayon by the French illustrator Laurence Fröhlich, there was evidence for the observer of the variety of influences which have molded this strong individuality.

The busts and portraits of Tolstoy

hinted at the Russian influence of her husband. From an old jeweled portfolio Mme. Smirnoff drew forth the manuscript of a drama in the careful handwriting of her mother's mother. She spoke of the biography of her mother that she is now engaged in writing with the object of placing Strindberg's first wife in a fair light than the public has so far had the opportunity of seeing her in.

Though the writer left with an impression of her power and clear, just mentality, the picture of Karin Smirnoff that remained was of her as she sat half leaning against a large bunch of red tulips and birch boughs in their first tender green, one arm flung loosely around her slim, young daughter.

Besides "Powers," which was published in 1922, Mme. Smirnoff has written "The Birth of Spring," 1915, and "Under Responsibility," published in Helsingfors in 1915, in two editions. For this last, two prizes were conferred on her, one from the Swedish Literature Society and one from the League of Finnish Women. In 1923 she wrote the drama "Marked by Fate," and in 1924 a fairy story, "The Knight and the Maiden."

**AMUSEMENTS****CHICAGO**

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AMUSEMENTS

Superbly Acted by a Well Chosen Cast

May Allison, as the vestryman's wife, and Rockcliffe Fellowes, as the minister, project real beings. There are the same reticences in their relations that there would be in life, instead of the excesses of emotionalizing that too often mar romantic scenes on the screen between man and woman. The boy and his mother, the Callahans, and all the others are satisfyingly done by players who are well cast and well directed.—E. C. S.

(Reprint from a review in The Christian Science Monitor.)

**Copeau's Paris Theater Plans**



## WAGE CUTS APPEAR IN CLOTH TRADE DUE TO DEPRESSION

Fall River Sales Almost Negligible—Prices Below Cost—Curtailment Grows

**NEW BEDFORD,** Mass., May 27.—Some increase in the volume of buying interest was shown in the primary cotton goods markets during the last week, but sales have shown little increase in volume, and there was advance in prices here and there was too sporadic, many believe, to prove lasting.

The only encouraging feature is the fact that prices seemed to advance very easily. In fact they went up much easier, apparently, than they went down, and this rather suggests that when enter manufacturers have been asking about the present-day market levels being ruinously low and wholly impossible of being maintained the moment any business in volume develops.

Experienced merchants in the gray goods markets point out one rather disturbing thing about the market this week, from their viewpoint. That is the appearance in the market of some fair-to-good-sized buyers who are outside the regular buying channels.

Speculation started in the cotton future market in New York extending also to the gray goods market and purchases of very considerable size were made.

### Some Speculative Buying

It has been pointed out before that speculative business of this kind, while it may be helpful for the moment, is dangerous to the market as a whole because of the possibility that it will not stick. A quick price drop often brings such business to its senses, and market with sufficient selling pressure back of them to break values wide open.

That is why legitimate merchants fear the effects of speculative trading, and have little confidence in market levels built-on such buying, even though the prices, as at present, may be four or five cents a pound under actual cost of production in the south, and even more out of line with New England production costs.

Standard 18½-inch 44×60 sold this week at \$1.60 and finally at 8 cents in occasional instances. This constitutes an advance of an eighth to a quarter of a cent over the previous week's prices, but the sales were not very heavy, and the market was still weak when, compared with the net loss that manufacturers face when they accept such prices for their products.

### Mark Out Costs

The continued curtailment, and the shutting down of further machinery is noted both in the coarser goods centers such as Fall River and Lowell, and to some extent in the fine goods centers such as New Bedford. Mills are beginning to give their attention to means of reducing manning requirements, and some of the cotton manufacturing establishments, notably some of the carpet mills, have put into effect wage reductions which the employees have accepted with the best grace possible.

A strike begun yesterday in Fall River by more than 100 weavers employed in the Film Mill resulted from a determination of the mill management to increase the number of looms each weaver shall run. Although the strikers maintain that they are striking against a reduction of 20 to 25 per cent in wages, the proposal of the management does not contemplate that any should receive less pay, but rather that all should do more work for the same pay.

This tightening up of efficiency is typical of what is going on throughout the industry. In some quarters it is more evident than in others, organized labor, in Fall River, where there is objection made to working harder. In the south, however, the employees have not been willing to speed up in a production sense, but have definitely offered to accept lower wages, if thereby they can enable the management to provide steadier employment.

### Fall River Trade Stagnant

Fall River reports the eases for the week total more than 15,000 pieces all told, which is much less than the usual day's capacity. Fully a dozen mills are entirely closed for an indefinite period, while the great plant of the American Printing Company, which both weaves and finishes print cloths and percales, has a manufacturing division closed down this week, though a part of its print works is operating.

The fine goods mills have been occupied chiefly on fancies and novelties and highly styled goods, and there has been very little work for the plain cloths, excepting those involve a net loss even for automation.

Yarns have been moving steadily but in small volume, and at prices which are badly undermined, at frequent intervals by forced sales of carded yarns out of stock for cash-raising purposes.

Business is wholly off hand-to-mouth character for New England spinners, at least, it has been found practicable to operate coarse spindles except at a big loss, while even the very fine yarn mills cannot obtain enough business to keep running at more than half capacity.

## LONDON MARKET AS WHOLE STEADY BUT TRADING LISTLESS

**LONDON,** May 27.—The stock market was steady today, but business was listless. Industrials were firm, especially the textile issues, which were well bought. Marconi wireless stocks were firm. Old-line stocks were steady.

Gilt-edge issues sagged on month-end money tightness. French loans were quiet following the franc. Italian loans were well supported.

South American rails were repurchased on a light scale. Home rails were steady. The mining group was neglected. Rio Tinto was 324 Hudson's Bay 5%.

## NEW SECURITIES ISSUED IN LONDON LOWEST SINCE WAR

The first quarter of 1924 has the distinction of being the smallest total of new capital applications to the London market for any similar period since the end of the war, according to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York.

Total issues of new securities amounted at par of exchange to \$175,176,000, compared with \$410,697,000 in the corresponding period of 1923, while \$2,000,000 more for the British Government. In the current year, instead of the British Government increasing its market issues, its operations resulted in a decrease of such issues by \$8,328,000.

## CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION BONDS

MERCED, Calif., May 27.—Secretary of the board of directors of the Merced Irrigation District will receive bids until June 7 for \$3,000,000 5 per cent semiannual irrigation bonds.

## COTTON CROP ESTIMATED AT 68.1 PER CENT

**MEMPHIS,** Tenn., May 27 (Special)—Reports from 200 correspondents in 11 cotton-growing states to the Commercial Cotton Council indicate that the condition of the cotton crop is 68.1 per cent of normal. This compares with an estimated 70.9 per cent at the corresponding date last year, the Government's 71 per cent last year and the Government's 10-year average on May 28 of 73.8 per cent.

Present conditions point to an acreage increase of about 10 per cent over last year, indicating a crop of about 12,500,000 bales. However, the acreage depends upon the amount of replanting done. More than the usual amount of replanting has been made necessary because of cool and wet weather.

Most of the acreage increase is reported from Texas, North Carolina and Oklahoma, in the cotton market. In reductions in acreage have been made in some sections of Arkansas but the state average probably will not be reduced from last year.

It is the general belief that much of the cotton ruined by unfavorable weather will be replanted to corn and forage crops.

### RAILWAY EARNINGS

**CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN**

April: 1924 1923

|                                 |             |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . .     | \$1,014,184 | \$1,024,512 |
| Net operating revenue . . . . . | 1,085,470   | 1,078,782   |
| Net operating income . . . . .  | 240,503     | 408,048     |

April: 1924 1923

|                                |             |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . .    | \$7,544,632 | \$8,008,539 |
| Net operating income . . . . . | 1,282,133   | 1,258,598   |
| Over rev.—months . . . . .     | 31,057,470  | 5,602,091   |
| Net operating income . . . . . | 5,602,587   | 6,100,783   |

April: 1924 1923

|                             |             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . . | \$1,850,200 | \$2,065,390 |
| Over rev.—months . . . . .  | 282,511     | 288,300     |
| Gross income . . . . .      | 372,511     | 418,563     |
| Net income . . . . .        | 4,398       | 158,068     |

\*After fixed charges.

**ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN**

April: 1924 1923

|                                 |             |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . .     | \$2,059,510 | \$2,024,359 |
| Net after taxes . . . . .       | 177,883     | 388,310     |
| Gross income . . . . .          | 192,232     | 426,738     |
| Deficit after charges . . . . . | 38,649      | 45,809      |
| Over rev.—months . . . . .      | 8,820,089   | 9,522,089   |
| Net after taxes . . . . .       | 1,362,614   | 1,632,467   |
| Gross income . . . . .          | 1,376,816   | 1,542,052   |
| Surplus after charges . . . . . | 461,829     | 675,642     |

\*Net.

**SOUTHERN RAILWAY**

April: 1924 1923

|                                |              |              |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . .    | \$11,801,579 | \$12,553,776 |
| Net operating income . . . . . | 2,377,470    | 2,284,178    |
| Over rev.—months . . . . .     | 17,882       | 12,354       |
| Net operating income . . . . . | 4,181,327    | 45,914,459   |

April: 1924 1923

|                             |             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . . | \$1,850,200 | \$2,065,390 |
| Over rev.—months . . . . .  | 282,511     | 288,300     |
| Gross income . . . . .      | 372,511     | 418,563     |
| Net income . . . . .        | 4,398       | 158,068     |

\*After fixed charges.

**CHICAGO MARYLAND**

April: 1924 1923

|                                |             |             |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . .    | \$2,854,802 | \$2,675,803 |
| Net operating income . . . . . | 447,452     | 452,509     |
| Over rev.—months . . . . .     | 1,278       | 122,354     |
| Net operating income . . . . . | 406,377     | 411,411     |

April: 1924 1923

|                             |             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . . | \$1,850,200 | \$2,065,390 |
| Over rev.—months . . . . .  | 282,511     | 288,300     |
| Gross income . . . . .      | 372,511     | 418,563     |
| Net income . . . . .        | 4,398       | 158,068     |

\*Net.

**CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN**

April: 1924 1923

|                                  |             |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . .      | \$1,850,181 | \$1,594,766 |
| Net operating income . . . . .   | 438,605     | 426,300     |
| Gross income . . . . .           | 483,325     | 567,710     |
| Deficit after charges . . . . .  | 3,946       | 8,000       |
| Bal. income to Mar. 31 . . . . . | 689,520     | 1,148,522   |
| Bal. income to Apr. 30 . . . . . | 205,279     | 1,418,617   |

\*Surplus, 12½%.

**CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS, & TEXAS PACIFIC**

April: 1924 1923

|                              |             |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating earnings . . . . . | \$1,850,525 | \$2,024,163 |
| Net on income . . . . .      | 1,000,521   | 1,126,623   |
| 4 months—gross . . . . .     | 7,376,846   | 7,277,472   |
| Net on income . . . . .      | 1,756,365   | 1,809,314   |

April—

**MOBILE & OHIO**

Gross . . . . .

|                             |             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . . | \$1,714,446 | \$1,707,555 |
| Net on income . . . . .     | 375,612     | 264,395     |
| 4 months—gross . . . . .    | 6,785,860   | 7,087,814   |
| Net on income . . . . .     | 1,263,369   | 1,180,277   |

April—

**ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN**

Gross . . . . .

|                             |           |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Operating revenue . . . . . | \$799,973 | \$914,890 |
| Net on income . . . . .     | 162,052   | 236,472   |
| 4 months—gross . . . . .    | 3,019,973 | 3,688,141 |
| Net on income . . . . .     | 708,182   | 932,546   |

\*Deficit.

**NEW NORFOLK & WESTERN**

April—

|                             |             |             |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . . | \$7,529,618 | \$7,848,570 |
| Net on income . . . . .     | 1,035,279   | 1,126,623   |
| Gross income . . . . .      | 1,589,103   | 1,716,863   |
| Net income . . . . .        | 1,142,563   | 1,776,863   |

April—

**NEW HAVEN RAILROAD**

April—

|                              |              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . .  | \$10,471,524 | \$11,159,101 |
| Net on income . . . . .      | 1,751,622    | 1,302,163    |
| Over rev.—4 months . . . . . | 41,339,223   | 42,004,433   |
| Net on income . . . . .      | 906,048      | 906,048      |

April—

**BOSTON & MAINE**

Gross . . . . .

|                              |             |             |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Operating revenue . . . . .  | \$6,410,486 | \$6,000,996 |
| Net on income . . . . .      | 1,036,279   | 1,319,054   |
| Def. after charges . . . . . | 3,046       | 8,821       |

April—





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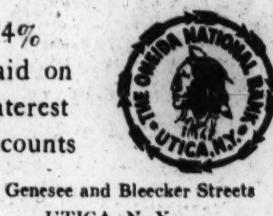
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## THE HOME FORUM

*The Springs of Great Literature*

**O**F ALL the products of mankind's industry, literature which is the preservation of ideas in words, has outlasted. Food disappears, stone implements lose their importance, metals corrode, statues are broken and lost, but down through the ages echo the meanings of first awakening thought, in single words, in poetry, in traditions. Whenever the strong man, king or leader, was in repose, he summoned a singer or a prophet to feed his sense of beauty or instruct his thought. Homer outlives the people who doubtless used the last of necessity, as well as the bribe of something to eat; to make the harpist lift his voice in undying memories couched in rhythmic words.

♦ ♦ ♦

Few writers have known, at the moment, that they were lifting their work forward into ascending ages. Their urge came from the fullness of their hearts; their souls. If the stories of great authors tell us anything, it is that they were tollers. They were generally obscure, a lowly, rather despised people. Their neighbors laughed at them. They begged nobles, kings, publishers, and sundry other producers to let their voices be heard. The strong-armed were wont to push the poets and story tellers aside.

When does "inspired" literature appear? It may come whenever one is moved to write, as a letter of instructions that rings down the ages for the guidance of people seeking to better mankind, or a report of a sermon on a mount, or the story of a family of shepherds, goat tenders and cattle raisers—cowboys—in a dry and thirsty land. We have fanciful legends that preserve the beauty and virtue of women, and we have the tales of warm sunlight that a slave told, more powerful than blustering winds. We have the Indian legends which gave us "The Thunder God," whose vast caverns they saw in the passes of the forbidding Rockies amid clouds of magnificent storms. We have word pictures of beautiful birds and of oceans in their wrath.

♦ ♦ ♦

The circumstances under which great, unforgettable arrangements of ideas in words are made, have occasionally been recorded, and these circumstances are curiously similar. Agreement is found in the fact that the authors were filled with their subject. The words poured forth. Behind this striking phenomenon was the accumulation of material; the prophets went into the desert, communing with God; the inventors of mankind spent years on years in patient gathering of knowledge; the poets walked in the fields, they studied the flowers, they watched the clouds, they pondered the lightning. Before he could sing, Homer had listened,

Worthiness is the basis of all valuable production. I should not like to subscribe to the belief that out of wastefulness comes usefulness. An effort is necessary for the production of any beautiful thing, a poem, a phrase, a moral precept. That effort, the impulse, is the gift to humanity. But until the seed is watered, until it is given food, until it is cared for and kept alive, growing and spreading in fertile ground, it cannot blossom forth. A lover of the outdoors may not consciously gather the material for a great poem. He will just accept the color of a bird today, the tone of that bird's voice tomorrow, the grace of his flight at another time. But he would not see a single beautiful thing, if he were not open to beautiful things. He would not feel the glory of the earth and the splendor of the sky, if he were not responsive to whatever loveliness might approach.

♦ ♦ ♦

And then, having filled his cup to brimming and overflowing, having with love and patience, with care and happiness, accepted and even fondly sought these countless things, the moment does come when with the gay and prodigal hand of genius, he pours it out that others may see what he saw and feel what he felt.

This is the course of all great works of literature. Shelley, writing "The Cloud," must have had at least five to ten thousand cloud facts—observations—to draw from. He used only a few, hinted at about three times as many, and left the rest to serve Ruskin in his "Cloud Perspectives," and to serve others in their own works. Always this is true; the author of any great piece of literature knew at least a hundred times, and probably often a thousand times, as many facts as he actually put down on paper. "And the wilderness shall blossom as a rose." "Like rain upon the mown grass"; just think of the experience, the observation, the lifelong thought behind such phrases as these. Behind all "inspired literature" lie ages of accumulation and the dawning of understanding.

*A Patient Mountain*

Job's Peak is a patient mountain, not belying its name. It rears its great head high in a range near the California border in Nevada.

Nevada which came into being ages ago through Titanic upheavals, when gold and silver ran molten, cooled and hardened in its endless crevices; when fine soils sifted across its valleys; beautiful lakes formed and gleamed; when rivers twined and sparkled, and great mountains piled up—among them our own Job!

It stands so near to our little cabin that for a long time we were startled upon opening the door, to seem to come upon it so suddenly. Job is unpretentious as well as patient, even though it towers above its neighbors and has lying at its feet on the west, Lake Tahoe, deep, placid and blue. Job is the Indians' holy mountain. Their symbolic fires glow, on clear nights, even in the depths of winter, upon its cold sides, when a tribal marriage ceremony is taking place—or a rabbit hunt is in progress.

Snow covers the mountain all the year, melting enough in the spring so that the tree trunks seem to lengthen and the trees look like feather dusters stuck handle down against the whiteness. Early every day the northward slopes lie in cold shadow. Late in the afternoons, when one thinks the sun is gone, it is always surprising to see on Job's highest point, the Peak, a last glint—a spotlight a lingering "good-night" gleam from the sun which is still shining over Tahoe, while twilight lies deep in the valley.

Across the valley are low foothills—or as they appear in the twilight, and even in ordinary daylight, when a transformation takes place when the setting sun just before it lights the high place on Job, fills a long, red shaft of light astir these hills, revealing canyons and pinnacles, performing a miracle by changing unassuming foothills into a rugged mountain range—in miniature! Set in this coronal of light a jewel gleams like a great diamond in the mountain side—a window in some miner's cabin reflecting the sun's last rays.

When night comes and silence falls—the trickling of a little, neighborly river or the call of a night-bird the only sounds—this beauty and majesty is still with us; we feel it all around us out there in the clean darkness.

John Hanlon Mitchell.

*Ireland*

Tonight outside my window the winds unheeded blow.

For I'm lying here and dreaming of a land I used to know—The pleasant hills of Ireland, agleam with misty light.

Their slopes once more rise green before my wistful eyes tonight!

Tis far I am from Ireland—the long, grey leagues of sea

Go stretching out, a weary way, between my home and me;

But the sad waves wake to laughter as they dance across the main,

And singing go, they love her so, to kiss her coasts again.

—Norah M. Holland, in "When Half Gods Go."



Slovakian Woman Embroidering

*"Righteous Judgment"*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

**W**HEN Christ Jesus, as recorded in John's gospel, admonished his hearers, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment," he set a standard which all may well follow. So prone are mortals to judge according to their own standards that the outward and seeming rather than the inner and true state, which the eye does not behold, has become the criterion for formulating opinions and for basing judgments. Does it not, then, in order to judge rightly, become necessary to learn the facts in all cases, the underlying truth, in order that judgment may be just—not according to what appears to the physical senses to be true, but rather what is true in the sight of God, the just Judge?

Locke was right when he declared, "He that judges without informing himself to the utmost that he is capable, cannot acquit himself of judging amiss." This caution, properly exercised, would preclude the hasty drawing of conclusions, a habit all too common among mankind. Is it not one's first duty to learn the facts before presuming to judge? And the learning of these facts involves the problem of reality, the truth about God and His spiritual universe, which includes perfect man. One gains great assistance in determining these facts from the study of the Bible, as explained and elucidated by the teachings of Christian Science.

Christian Science teaches that man made in the image, or likeness, of God is God's perfect reflection, or expression. Thus, man in God's likeness possesses only the qualities possessed by God and bestowed by Him. Man is, therefore, in a degree as perfect as God Himself, and as eternal. This man, obviously, is not the so-called mortal whom the eye beholds, of whom Job spoke so disparagingly, and who is quite generally accepted as the true man. This man is, rather, the spiritual and perfect idea, whom God made as His representative, who possesses only qualities of perfection, and whose perfection never changes. This, the true or the real man, can by no possibility be deserving of adverse or harsh judgments; for God's handiwork possesses no phase of evil, no trace of error or imperfection. How necessary, then, to know the truth about man before passing judgment! In this way alone can false judgments be avoided.

But, one may say, while this may be true of spiritual man, what about the mortal, material, so-called man, who is seen with the eye? Is he, too, to be free from adverse judgments? Shall not the wrong, the sin and the error in

*New England Granite*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Rugged it fronts, what winds and waves may dare,  
And every crash withstands, grim lowering;

Yet sunlight shows red porphyry veined deep  
And genial; creviced close.

The wild sweetpea climbs like a little child.  
Sure of a rough crease,  
Where folds of kindly shadows dusk and dream.

Anne Cleveland Cheney.

*Museum Fields and Pastures*

Some paintings are for art exhibits, some for the place where we live. J. Alden Weir painted for the latter group. His hills and fields were so soft, so serene, were done with such loving care that one longs to have them for daily companions. To the frequenter of New Hampshire, they seem New Hampshire, but to the Connecticut dweller, they seem typical of Connecticut, which only proves that they have intimacy with homely familiar things, and at the same time some of that broadness of appeal which is characteristic of all simple things.

All of us, for instance, who have loved the country know just such fields as he has pictured in "Back Lots," divided by the inevitable, irregular stone wall, bordered sparsely by trees. There is nothing stolid about this particular spot, nothing particularly memorable.

Even "Autumn Days" is subdued and rich rather than brilliant. Here we have a kind of amphitheater, surrounded by trees, and again the stone wall. The trees are delicately done, very graceful, but most of them are still green. The birch trees are glowing, a faint yellow, but the underbrush is merely touched with autumn colors, and there is one tree which stands out from the others, a soft dull orange.

It is early autumn too in the heavy white clouds overhead.

But if one must choose which picture to have to hang by one's fireside, the choice would fall upon "Upland Pastures." It is a little hard to tell whether the charm is all in the painting itself, lovely as it is; the title weaves a spell with the imagination. Why, it is hard to explain. But at any rate, the picture has caught the spell.

The sky is of the clearest midsummer blue, flecked only with tiny shreds of white clouds. It is a land "that seemeth always afternoon." An irregular line of trees stands out against the horizon. A few cows are sleepily browsing. The sloping pasture is broken here and there with grayish powders. A tree in the foreground discloses to the careful observer clusters of red berries, but there is no harsh contrast of colors. The most noticeable feature of New England is the study of light.

Over all is shed mellowness; the grass looks golden where the sun strikes it, and the long shadows indicate the approaching sunset. The pictures are like musical variations on a theme, in which open fields, trees, sunlight, flickering shadows are combined into a harmony of midsummer contentment.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1924

## EDITORIALS

It is evident that the Palestine problem is not yet solved. Palestine, geographically, is part of Arabia. Yet before the dispersion it was the home of the most remarkable race in history, the Jews, who all during the centuries have dreamed of once more returning to their old home. It is also the "holy land" to the followers of the three great theistic religions,

the Christian, the Jewish and the Muhammadan. For centuries it lay, barren and depopulated, under the unsympathetic despotism of the Turkish sultans. Then suddenly, in 1918, it was released in the final struggles of the Great War.

The basis of settlement was gradually worked out in Paris and afterward mainly between Great Britain and the United States. It was decided that Palestine should be administered by Great Britain under mandate from the League of Nations, on two conditions: that the control of the holy places should be put in the hands of an international commission, and that Palestine should be treated as a "Jewish national home." It is this last condition which has caused most of the subsequent trouble.

The famous Balfour declaration, which has been embodied in the mandate, provides for the "establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people" on the understanding "that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country." Lord Balfour has said that the governing idea behind his declaration was the feeling that the Jews had been a persecuted race for centuries in Europe, and especially in Russia and Poland, where the majority of them lived, and that it was right that such of them as wished to do so should be given the right to return to their ancient home and build up a new life there, on conditions that did not prejudice the rights of others.

So far, so good. But there was one factor which evidently was not sufficiently taken into account at the time, and that was the views of the residents in Palestine itself. According to the census of 1922, the population of Palestine is about 750,000, of which some 590,000 are Arab Muhammadans, 85,000 are Jews, and 75,000 are Christians. No sooner was it decided that there should be a national home for the Jews in Palestine, than the Arab inhabitants made a violent protest on the ground of the theory of self-determination.

For the last four years the world has been filled with propaganda from all sides. Charges and countercharges have been flung about in the most reckless way. But the fact remains that feeling in Palestine still runs high, that the Arabs have refused to enter into any kind of co-operation with the Government by way of protest, and that the administration is still entirely in the hands of the British service, under the control of Sir Herbert Samuel.

It is not easy to see what the solution is to be. In the long run nothing but wisdom, tolerance, and honest common sense, firmly upheld, will find out the way. But two broad conclusions seem to be clear from the experience already gained. The first is that the Jewish world is nothing like so whole-heartedly behind Zionism as was at one time believed. Western Jews are divided as to the policy. They certainly do not wish to settle in Palestine themselves. The immigrants are not so much idealists seeking to found a new and better society, as oppressed Jews from eastern Europe hoping to escape from persecution, actual or feared; and Palestine at best can only absorb a fraction of the Jews dispersed in Europe. The second is that the mandate cannot be interpreted to mean that the Arabs are to be compelled by external force to witness the introduction of a Jewish majority contrary to their own consent. Jews must clearly be given rights in Palestine, but any permanent solution of this problem must be founded on consent.

Perhaps the root of the whole difficulty is a too material interpretation of Biblical prophecy. Eventually the Jewish people must come to see that the restoration of the kingdom to Israel is not the restoration of the Palestine of David and Solomon, but the establishment of the kingdom of heaven in themselves. Nearly twenty centuries ago the greatest of all the Jews declared, "My kingdom is not of this world." As Jews come to understand what the kingdom is, which the prophets foretold and of which the Messiah spoke, this problem will be solved.

It is in every way compatible with the original proposal to hold an international conference to consider the reduction of naval armament that subsequent meetings should be held to propose supplementary treaties as their need may appear.

Thus it is not an indication of the failure, but rather of the success of the first conference, held in Washington at the request of President Harding, that it is deemed advisable to again invite the nations of the world to gather for the purpose of still further restricting the waste of wealth in the construction of surface and sub-surface craft of a less tonnage than that limited by agreement at the earlier conference. President Coolidge is said to have virtually decided, if conditions warrant, to extend an invitation similar to that issued by his predecessor, to a meeting to be held in Washington at an early date.

Economic readjustment in Europe, indicated by the evident intention to accept and apply the methods outlined by the Dawes Commission, appears to be the signal for action along the line proposed. Strangely enough, industrial stability seems to prompt the adoption of measures, avowedly for defense, but equally available for offensive uses. Thus it may be found wise, as the processes of readjustment are pursued, to limit, by agreement, the construction of offensive or defensive sea and air craft

not included in the treaties already ratified. It is regrettable, however, that it is deemed impossible for the United States to initiate such an agreement until it has, by the appropriation and expenditure of vast additional sums, attained a competitive status which will compel the respectful attention of other friendly powers. So it comes about that there has been much talk recently regarding so-called naval ratios, and of bases of 5-5-3, 5-4-3, and of 5-3-1, comparisons being of the naval strength, actual or potential, of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, with the middle figure representing the United States, except in the last instance, when the naval power of that country would be represented by the figure 1 in the event that country was not permitted to convert four of its battleships into oil-burning craft and to elevate the gun turrets of six ships, as proposed by Admiral Coontz.

If convincing proof was lacking that fear and jealousy, reflected in the determination in time of peace to prepare for war, are promoters and encouragers of war, it is supplied by the determination to take advantage of the failure of the former arms conference to reach an agreement restricting the building of subsurface and surface craft of less than 10,000 tons, and of aircraft and aircraft carriers. But it has been as convincingly shown that the elimination of this fear can be brought about by friendly agreements reached in conference. The time has come, apparently, for the undertaking of this supplementary work. It is unfortunate, however, that a nation must have exhibited a proper degree of susceptibility to the mesmerism of fear before it can presume to take the initial step in bringing about such an agreement, no matter how desirable it may be.

In a few days the new French Parliament meets. It has been assumed that a complete revolution in French foreign policy will be experienced. It must nevertheless be admitted that, although the outlook has in some respects considerably improved, difficulties may yet arise, and before the new Chamber "finds" itself there will be conflicts of all kinds. The natural enthusiasm of the Socialists on the one hand and of the Radicals on the other hand does not alter the fact that, although the Bloc National has undoubtedly lost, the victory of the Bloc des Gauches is somewhat relative and does not give it undisputed control.

The truth is that it may well turn out that the new Chamber is nicely balanced and that, leaving aside the extremists, two blocs of fairly equal size confront each other. Majorities can, of course, be found, but they cannot be found exclusively in what was called during the elections the Bloc des Gauches—or if they are found they will be quite unstable. They will depend upon uncertain combinations.

Different results are obtainable by assuming that this or that group should be placed on this or that side, but not until Parliament actually meets and the deputies have the opportunity of showing their hand will it really be known where the center of gravity lies.

The question is how far the Bloc des Gauches can continue to work, now that the electoral purpose has been served. The very word bloc is being dropped in favor of the word cartel, which implies merely a temporary union for a specific electoral purpose. Some weakness may arise in this, especially if the Socialists finally refuse to participate in the Government, and it should always be remembered that the Communists, comparatively few as they are in numbers, are as much opposed to the other parties of the Left as they are opposed to the parties of the Right, and in a delicately poised Chamber would be capable of upsetting any Government.

On the other hand, when the new Chamber has had time to sort itself out, the dissident Radicals may come into the fold and give whole-hearted support to a radical prime minister. But they would wish him to pursue a national policy and not to make excessive concessions. Thus, although in the first surprise it was generally believed that there would be a total transformation of French policy, the situation can really only be examined carefully when Parliament has sat and has rearranged itself into groups.

Everything, therefore, points to the necessity of a compromise and a concentration of the more moderate forces. Unless, however, something like solidity is achieved in this way there will be constant upheavals. Ministries will be short-lived. Crisis will follow crisis.

The price to be paid for such stability is, in spite of the name the Government may choose to give itself, a policy of moderation which will take heed of French national interests and will not play into the hands of those patriots who are waiting to accuse the Radicals of having sold the pass.

These are considerations to be remembered as Parliament is assembling, but whatever is confused and whatever is clear in the whole political outlook, one thing is definite—that the French people, tired of strife and negotiation, are looking for tangible results and a friendly settlement. There is a majority for agreement with England and a solution of the reparations problem on the basis of the Dawes plan. There is a greater consciousness of the need of international solidarity, and when the complicated group system has arranged itself there is real prospect of speedy progress.

ALTHOUGH conscious of the fact that they are powerless to penalize, through the direct processes of a recall, those senators and representatives in Congress who have acted in open defiance of their expressed wishes and their desire to support the President in all his deliberate official acts, the Republicans of Vermont have repudiated the action of Senator Dale, one of the Republicans who voted to override the veto of the soldiers' bonus bill. By a popular, rather than a

"solemn," referendum, the people of Massachusetts, avail themselves of an opportunity offered by the Boston Herald, a Republican newspaper and a consistent champion of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, are expressing their disapproval of that gentleman's action in turning against the President and contributing to his defeat upon the bonus issue.

The point is not that the people either favor or oppose the granting of a bonus. It is enough that they are pledged to the policy of upholding and supporting the President in what they are convinced is his honest desire to direct the affairs of the Government economically and properly. They are persuaded that the effort has been made to discredit the judgment of the President and to inspire new faith in the sagacity, intellectuality and political astuteness of those who have never lent more than grudging approval of his administrative acts and of his candidacy.

As has been observed, it is not possible for the voters at this time to express effectively their choice between the President and those who have sought to discredit him. But as definitely as they are able to speak, they seem determined to make it plain exactly where they stand. Their overwhelming approval of the President's position, shown by their repudiation of the action of those who have opposed and thwarted him in the camp of his friends, is indicative, perhaps, of the popular acceptance of Mr. Coolidge as the leader of his party and the logical candidate to succeed himself as President. It is a straw in the wind that shows the course of the popular current.

AMUSEMENTS! What will not the human family do in order to amuse itself? At Wembley, hand in hand with the stupendous projects whereby the wonderful exhibits from all over the British Empire are being shown in almost unexampled magnificence, perhaps one might have taken it for granted that, with them, there would be more than the usual sprinkling of popular devices for giving a thrill, or causing enjoyment to the multitude. Anyhow thus it proves to be. Some \$10,000,000 has been spent on these amusement parks alone, and therein is included every known project or device usually found in such places, and many that have never before been constructed. Of course, there is a giant ballroom, large enough, indeed, to accommodate 2000 dancers at once, and there is a coal mine, with a quarter of a mile of underground workings, and a Palace of Neptune and a Palace of Beauty, and a Kiddies' Park, and a Hall of Illusion and a reproduction of the antechamber of King Tut's tomb, and so on almost ad lib. But these are the more or less sedate in character. What is referred to here particularly is the other kind of amusements, those, that is, which give a thrill or exact a shriek, all for the price of one admission.

Thus here you will find machines—and can one call them anything else?—to render you, as one spectator has described it, delirious with agonized enjoyment such as the world has never dreamed of before. You can be raced, bumped, dodged, beaten, shaken up, thrown over waterfalls, precipitated down waterchutes, dumped into bowls from which you can't get out, flung through the air in flying boats, slung round the inside of a globular steel cage, tumbled downhill like Jack and Jill, switch-backed, skidded, raced round steel tracks in motor cars gone mad, carried in tubs through appalling grottoes, oscillated, danced about on floors that will not keep still, dragged on enormous caterpillars, helter-skelter, water-ridden, razzle-dazzled, thumped and rolled about till you will have difficulty in putting yourself together again. And, as the writer, from whose description the foregoing is taken, comments, "If you are not happy then, you ought to be."

What a lesson there is in this for rushing, hustling humanity! When will it be learned that happiness is not in switch-backs, or the like? Forty acres are covered by these contraptions, forty acres, that, one would think, might have been employed to better advantage.

## The Amusements Parks at Wembley

## The British Labor Crisis

By R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

II

It is not mainly because it is Socialist—as I have shown—that the British Labor Party differs from the Liberals; nor is it because of its Socialism that it will soon find itself in deep water. The working classes have rallied to the Labor cry of nationalization, not because they are interested in state control as such, but because the highest wages that they have ever earned were earned under state control during the war. The cry attracts them because they care about better wages, not because they care about Socialism. They misread the exceptional circumstances of the war.

The real character of the Labor Government lies in the fact that its fortunes are tied up with those of trade-unionism. However lofty the ideals it proclaims on platforms (ideals genuinely entertained by many) its performances are limited by the trade interests of a single class. The members of the Labor Party are, for the most part, officials, or ex-officials of trade-unions; the organization which supports them in the country is that of trade-unionism; their funds for electoral purposes come from the same source.

The weakness of Mr. MacDonald's Government lies in the fact that it is disqualified from dealing with the industrial crisis that is working up in Great Britain; it is powerless to protect the community against the attacks of organized labor. In all trades the workers set in the existence of the present Government a favorable opportunity for insisting on higher wages. I am not here speaking of the justice or injustice of their claims. In some cases they demand wages which they ought to have. In other cases they demand more pay from an industry that is already working at a loss—as in the case of the London tramways.

But whether the demand for higher pay be right or wrong, no community can tolerate action on the part of a section which aims at improving its position by hitting, not the employers only, but the community as a whole. When the railway engine drivers selected the moment of Mr. MacDonald's accession to office to declare a strike, they did not expect to win by hurting the railway managers, but by causing so much loss to all the traveling public and all the transport users that the whole country would be at its mercy. Similarly, in the case of the dock strike. If you hold up the food at the ports it is the people you hurt most, not the port authorities; and in the London tram and omnibus strike, it is not the transport authorities who are broken, but the unfortunate men and women who must trudge miles to and from their work every day on foot.

And coal! That danger is close at hand. It is more serious still. A prolonged coal strike will stop the running of trains, compel the great factories to shut down from lack of fuel, throw workmen in every industry out of employment, and banish trade, causing impoverishment to the whole community. A strike of the miners is an act of war upon the Nation, and the Nation has the right to call upon its Government to step in and protect it.

But what can Mr. MacDonald do in such circumstances? He is bound up hand and foot with the miners' representatives and their trade-union friends. He may negotiate, he may exhaust, he may set up boards of inquiry. But if he took a single active measure to lift the coal lying at the pit-heads with nonunion labor, or to import coal from abroad, or if he took any other vigorous administrative steps to neutralize the disaster of the strike, his own supporters would be up in arms against him, and would accuse him of black-legging.

That is the real weakness of the Labor Government today. It is in the hands of a sectional interest, and is powerless to act impartially for the wider and higher interests of the Nation as a whole.

So much genuine humanitarian feeling, so much idealism have been enlisted in the Labor cause, that it is felt to be a grievous waste of political and moral force that the party should be constituted as it is, and committed to the cause of industrial warfare. Its idealistic impulse in the domain of foreign politics has made it declare for international disarmament and brotherly love between nations. There is tragic irony in the spectacle of the same people committed to the domestic policy of industrial civil war. That is the trouble with Mr. MacDonald's friends at present. His tenure of office has shown him entangled, and every month that passes makes this weakness more evident. Until Labor can shake itself free from this bondage to a section, or until, by long absence from office, the country forgets it, the party can scarcely hope to secure an independent majority at the polls.

## The Wharfs and the Seven Seas

A busy harbor, a few strange ships in dock, a touch of imagination and there is romance aplenty without journeying far, according to Collier's, which describes a short journey "down a side street of a seaport town, unexpectedly caught sight of as one lifts his eyes from crowds and walls, rise yellow funnels and the tall masts of ships. Suddenly the horizon expands, and Java and Malabar, Rio, Cape Town, Suez, Tahiti, and the coast of China, which are usually only spots on a map, become populous and real.

If the passer-by walks down the side street to the dock, he will see and smell strange merchandise, in casks, bales, and wicker cases, stenciled with outlandish names; and he will become aware of the existence of men on the other side of the world whom he has never seen and doubtless never will see. He will know that these men work, hope, make love, . . . and are, in a manner of speaking, his brothers.

"Now, this is commerce—buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest. It is, as everyone knows, a sordid, commonplace affair. Everyone is out to make money and get the better of everyone else. Romance? Bless your heart, no. There is no romance in it at all—no more, that is to say, than there was in Spanish galleons plowing eastward deep with gold, or Drake's vessels swaggering merrily round the world, or Marco Polo traveling to mysterious Cathay, or Christopher Columbus sailing down the perilous western slope of the earth into danger, ruin, and glory."

## The Eclipse of Hiram Johnson

HIRAM JOHNSON has gone into political oblivion, writes Frank H. Simonds in the New Republic, because "he lost confidence in Johnson. Having preached and practiced attack, in the hour when attack was all essential, he began to 'dig in.' Seeking to replace men who had failed because of their method, he adopted their method and was rejected by those who would have followed him no matter where, had he only advanced. The fighter wouldn't fight, what more to be said?

"Because this man did once, for a moment, believe in himself, challenge regularity, inspire hope and confidence in the minds of man, because of the fear he aroused, because, oh greatly because of the rejoicing his fall has evoked and because of the people who rejoice, I lament for Hiram Johnson."

## Editorial Notes

IT CAN hardly be said that the resolution recently passed by the Synod of the Reformed Church of South Africa, holding that "wine is a gift of God which no one should desecrate," and declaring that "the Scriptures . . . never mention prohibition as we now see it," carries conviction. Rather it reminds one of the action of the school board of Lancaster, O., in 1828, when it addressed to a debating society of young men a letter in which it refused them the use of the schoolhouse for discussions of such things as railroads and telegraphs which "are impossible and rank infidelity." This letter added, "There is nothing in the word of God about them. If God had designed that His intelligent creatures should travel at the frightful speed of fifteen miles an hour by steam, He would have clearly foretold it through His holy prophets."

THE announcement, made a short while ago, that Professor Aitken of the Lick Observatory, California, had determined with the great 36-inch refractor there that Mira Ceti, which for years has been known as "the wonderful star," really consists of two stars, may lead to a satisfactory explanation of the variable light constantly manifested by this star since its discovery about 1600 A.D. During a period of eleven months the light varies between 1½ magnitude and 10 magnitude, and heretofore no adequate reason has been forthcoming to account for this fluctuation. It may be remembered that in 1862 and 1896 the bright stars Sirius and Procyon respectively were similarly found to be double stars, being attended by small companions revolving around them. Professor Aitken's discovery is looked upon as ranking in importance with these former discoveries.

## When the Voters Talk Back

## A New Arms Conference

President Harding, that it is deemed advisable to again invite the nations of the world to gather for the purpose of still further restricting the waste of wealth in the construction of surface and sub-surface craft of a less tonnage than that limited by agreement at the earlier conference. President Coolidge is said to have virtually decided, if conditions warrant, to extend an invitation similar to that issued by his predecessor, to a meeting to be held in Washington at an early date.

Economic readjustment in Europe, indicated by the evident intention to accept and apply the methods outlined by the Dawes Commission, appears to be the signal for action along the line proposed. Strangely enough, industrial stability seems to prompt the adoption of measures, avowedly for defense, but equally available for offensive uses. Thus it may be found wise, as the processes of readjustment are pursued, to limit, by agreement, the construction of offensive or defensive sea and air craft